Leaves New York	E 8	1/B12
Further Reportage on Sindermann's Swedish Visit	E 8	1/B12
Trade Minister Returns From Visit to Sri Lanka	E 8	1/B12
Cuban Foreign Ministry Official in Berlin [Havana]	E 9	1/B13
Syria's Al-Asad Receives GDR's Kleiber	E 9	1/B13
Delegation Signs Economic Agreements in France	E 9	1/B13
Norden Addresses Friendship League Assembly	E 10	1/B14
West Berlin Socialist Party To Elect Chairman	E 11	1/C1
GDR Court Passes Sentence on FRG Citizen	E 11	1/C1
FRG Citizen Arrested at Border Checkpoint	E 11	1/C1

HUNGARY

Kadar Addresses Hajdu-Bihar Party Meeting	F 1	1/C2
MTI Reports Szeker's Talks With Yugoslav Leaders	F 1	1/C2
NEPSZABADSAG Comments on Japanese-PRC Relations	F 1	1/C2
MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments on PRC, Chinese in Vietnam [MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 Jun]	F 2	1/C3
Briefs: Aktiv Delegation to Moscow; Soviet Military Judicial Delegation; Senegalese Party Delegation; Port Cranes for Ghana; Party Documents	F 4	1/C5

POLAND

Note on Gierek's Chemical Industry Day Address	G 1	1/C6
Obasanjo Meets Gierek, Visits Gdansk, Gdynia	G 2	1/C7
PZPR Aktiv Discusses Trade Relations	G 2	1/C7
Statement to Brazil on Nazi's Extradition Noted	G 2	1/C7

ROMANIA

FRG's Willy Brandt Begins Official Visit	H 1	1/C8
Arrives 8 June .	H 1	1/C8
Ceausescu Receives Brandt	H 1	1/C8
Prime Minister Manescu Addresses UN Disarmament Session	H 1	1/C8
Meets With Waldheim	H 6	1/C13
AGERPRES Interviews Britain's Callaghan [SCINTEIA 7 Jun]	H 7	1/C14
Radulescu Received by France's Barre	H 10	1/D3
New Ambassador to Yemen Presents Credentials	H 10	1/D3
Received by President 'Ali [SCINTEIA 6 Jun]	H 10	1/D3
Received by Party Leader	H 10	1/D3

YUGOSLAVIA

Carter's Speech Seen Causing Polemics With USSR	I 1	1/D4
Sundic Comments on President Carter's Speech	I 1	1/D4
Further Reportage on Vrhovec's Activities in New York	I 2	1/D5
Addresses SFRY Representatives	I 2	1/D5
Sees Cambodian, Other Officials	I 3	1/D6
Army Weekly Interviews UN Assembly President [NARODNA ARMIJA No 2026 25 May]	I 3	1/D6

More on Secretary Ljubicic's Visit to Greece	I 7	1/D10
Visits Tanagra Airbase	I 7	1/D10
Received by Karamanlis	I 7	1/D10
Activities of Party, State Leaders Reported	I 7	1/D10
Grlickov Receives PCI Delegation	I 7	1/D10
Djuranovic Receives Bank President	I 8	1/D11
Dolanc Chairs Committee Meeting	I 8	1/D11
Hodza Receives New Soviet Envoy	I 8	1/D11
Hodza Receives New Romanian Envoy	I 10	1/D13
Hodza Receives New Bulgarian Envoy	I 10	1/D13
Committee for Foreign Policy Meets 8 June	I 11	1/D14
Cominformist Group Member Jovovic Pardoned	I 12	1/E1

Item 856-B-4 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-112

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58

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HOXHA SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHILEAN COMMUNIST

AU081205Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Telegram addressed to the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the untimely death of Comrade David Benkis, one of the founders, organizers and major leaders of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, has caused us great sorrow. In this moment of grief for you and all Chilean Marxist-Leninist comrades, we express our most sincere condolences.

As a Marxist-Leninist leader, Comrade David Benkis devoted all his energies and revolutionary abilities to building and tempering your Revolutionary Communist Party as a Marxist-Leninist party, a vanguard of the Chilean proletariat and people in the struggle against the fascist dictatorship and capitalist exploitation and for national and social liberation and the triumph of socialism in his homeland. Our party remembers Comrade Benkis with respect as a resolute fighter against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism which barbarously exploit the peoples, we remember him as a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary fighting against modern revisionism and opportunism of all hues.

Comrade David Benkis was not merely an ardent fighter for freedom, independence and socialism in his own country but also a proletarian internationalist and supporter of the revolutionary movements of the proletariat, of the oppressed peoples and of the unity of the international Marxist-Leninist movement. We will always keep alive the memory of our honorable Comrade David Benkis, who nurtured a sincere love for our AWP and for the Albanian people.

We express our belief that at this moment of grief for the loss of its leader, Comrade David Benkis, the sisterly Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile will close its ranks even more and will constantly further the revolutionary struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism in Chile, for which he fought resolutely and boldly throughout his life.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, Tirana 2 June 78

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU081901Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain has arrived in our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation includes Raul Marco, (Elena Odena) and (Foglio Moreda), members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain. The Spanish comrades were met at the airport by Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs directorate of the party Central Committee, and other comrades.

BRIEFS

GREEK BASKETBALL TEAM--The national basketball team of Greece arrived in our country on 6 June at the invitation of the Albanian State Commission for Physical Culture and Sports. The team was met at the airport by (Laka Saka), deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Union of Physical Culture and Sports, and other comrades. Also meeting the team was Evstathios Mitsopoulos, Greek ambassador in Tirana. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG'S WILLY BRANDT

Holds Press Conference

AU0814357Y Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA)--Mr Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, said that West Germany does not want the neutron bomb and insists on agreements extending to all weapons included in the so-called "grey zone". "We don't want this weapon but want negotiations on the whole system of the 'grey zone' arms--in the place of its creation and in the places where its new weapons are developed", underlined he before newsmen today. (The grey zone extends to intermediary weapons, i.e. those which exceed the framework of conventional arms but are not strategical in character.)

Mr Willy Brandt spoke optimistically on the possibility of the soonest signing an agreement on the Vienna talks. In his opinion by the end of this and the beginning of next year the first agreement on reduction of the armed forces and arms in central Europe will be probably signed "in order to enable us, proceeding from the principle of approximate equality, to reach stabilization and then limitation and reduction of the arms", said he.

The chairman of the West German Social Democrats said that the process of political detente in the coming years will develop negatively if not supported by adequate steps in the military sphere. "The political relaxation of tension and the business cooperation cannot exist parallel with further weapon stock piling. Mankind will be heading for destruction if the present arms expenditures will double again", stressed he.

As chairman of the Socialist International Mr Brandt pointed out that the newly-established special commission of the Socialist International will accept the invitation of the Soviet Union for a joint discussion of the problems of disarmament.

Dwelling on some moments in the speech of the U.S. President Carter at the military academy in Annapolis, Mr Brandt said that he hoped that the USSR and the USA would soon sign the new SALT-agreement. He also said that the necessary conditions exist for the further consolidation of detente. "The difficulties now seem to be greater than a few years ago, but in my opinion they could be overcome, at least proceeding from the general striving to survive", underlined Mr Brandt.

According to him Mr Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit in the FRG is of great importance, exceeding the framework of bilateral relations.

"I think that there are many other prospects for strengthening the economic relations between the East and the West', pointed Mr Brandt. He noted that, besides the economic sphere there were many untapped spheres for cooperation of the two socio-political systems, mentioning among these the joint efforts for environment preservation and the search of new energy resources.

The chairman of the German Social Democratic Party underscored the favourable development of the economic and cultural relations between the FRG and Bulgaria, stressing that favourable possibilities exist for their further expansion. "There is no such a good thing which could not become better", said he.

As chairman of the independent "north-south economic development commission Mr Willy Brandt spoke in favour of cooperation between the commission and the socialist countries. "I think that the talks between the commission's experts and specialists from the USSR and the CMEA are imperative", underlined he.

Touching on the question of the extremist trends in West Germany he opined that such tendencies "should not be underrated even when small groupings are in the question".

Announcement on Talks Issued

AU0819211Y Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, Mr Willy Brandt, pointed out "that it is necessary to make further effort for establishing control on armaments and to discontinue the arms race with respect to both nuclear and conventional weapons", reads the announcement submitted for publication here today on Mr Willy Brandt's visit to Bulgaria on June 7 and 8.

It is pointed out in the document that this refers also to the development of new systems of weapons.

During the talks which proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on a wide range of questions connected with the international situation. "It was noted that on a number of important issues the evaluations coincide. The two leaders stressed the positive changes that have taken place in the international situation, particularly in Europe", the announcement reads.

Messrs Zhivkov and Brandt emphasize as a particularly important task the turning of detente into an irreversible process. In their opinion the course so far of the special UN General Assembly session on the questions of disarmament has been an expression of a positive trend in this direction. "The two sides reaffirmed the stand that political detente should be supplemented with detente in the military sphere. Of particular significance is the link between the efforts towards disarmament and the progress of the developing countries", it is noted in the document.

Relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany were examined during the talks. The chairman of the German Social Democratic Party gave a high appraisal of Bulgaria's achievements, especially in the field of raising the living standard of the people, the development of industry, agriculture, science and culture. Messrs Zhivkov and Brandt expressed the view that irrespective of the positive development of cooperation between the two countries, additional opportunities exist for its further expansion which should be utilized in the future.

The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party believe "that the further exchange of experience, information and views between responsible politicians of the two parties, irrespective of the ideological difference and their own traditions, will be of great benefit for peaceful and business-like cooperation."

Brandt Departs 8 June

AU0815161 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Varna, June 8 (BTA)--This afternoon the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, Mr Willy Brandt, who was on a brief visit in this town, left Bulgaria for Bucharest.

He was seen off by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Mr Aleksandur Lilov, by the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the Varna County BCP Committee, Mr Todor Stoichev; and by the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev.

A little before his departure, Mr Brandt declared before the Varna correspondent of the BCP: "It was very important for me that after Sofia I could visit the county of Varna as well. This part of the country gave me a clear picture of the development of Bulgaria's industry and agriculture. We saw also great natural beauty. Besides this, many friendships are being born here." "I would again come to the county of Varna with great pleasure."

MORE PRESS COMMENT ON CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

LD091006Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Statements and Facts--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--Under the above heading today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a commentary by its special envoy to New York, Mr George Todorchev on President Jimmy Carter's speech on US-Soviet relations.

The author writes that in his speech President Carter has acknowledged the exclusive significance of understanding between the two countries as a key problem of the US foreign policy and as a key element of world peace. Besides, in the commentator's view, Mr Carter has declared that the prospects for reaching an agreement in the SALT-II negotiations are good.

Unfortunately, however, the encouraging statements in the speech of President Carter before graduates of the Navy Academy in Annapolis, were made against a background of findings, allegations and suggestions testifying to Washington's still conducting a policy 'from the position of strength', a policy of intensified militarization, of intentions for interference in certain countries and regions either independently or under the auspices of NATO, a policy of selective interpretation and application of the Helsinki accords, of continuing the bourgeois treatment of the human rights issue aimed at vilifying real socialism, writes the commentator. President Carter's speech itself was an example of these negative elements, and was described in the world press as a 'Carter doctrine'.

"President Carter's speech contained gross distortions and slanders against the Soviet Union and the socialist political and social system, advertising at the same time in a very typical way, the basis and superstructure of the most antagonistic imperialist state".

The commentator concludes that the backing of the declarations with practical steps alone could bring on a practical agreement between the two most powerful nuclear states in the sphere of disarmament.

PRESS SCORES NATO 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFRICA

AU090928Y Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--The BTA political observer, Mr Marko Ignatov comments in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the stepped up interference of the North Atlantic bloc in Africa. He writes that the statements of the U.S. President Carter and of the NATO secretary general Luns have prompted large-scale campaigns aimed at destroying the unity of the free African states, at intensifying the interference in their internal affairs, at undermining the mainstays of the national liberation movement in the southern part of the continent.

The commentator follows up the NATO-fanned up military fire in the region of the Horn of Africa, the attempts at suppressing the Ethiopian revolution, the imperialist efforts at organizing an "internal resistance" against the social and democratic reforms in Angola, the immense size of NATO's intervention in Zaire.

The new imperialist offensive against Africa offered as an excuse the old and already familiar "arguments", the malicious fabrications and myths about "Soviet and Cuban menace", about "Soviet and Cuban interference" in the internal affairs of Zaire and other African states writes the commentator. "There has been nothing true in these and could never be. Certainly there are puppet regimes on the black continent to accept wholeheartedly the imperialist aid, with the sole view to retaining their power, to carrying on their antidemocratic and antisocial policy against their own peoples".

NARODNA ARMIYA writes that the plans approved at the NATO council's session in Washington could be described as an unprecedented programme for intensified militaristic preparations. "A special 'military mechanism' is to be set up for actions in the endangered countries and regions", writes the daily, "in other words, NATO intends to take an active part against the African peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and social progress".

Mr Vladimir Prodanov comments in KOOPERATIVNO SELO on the situation in Zaire which is having an utterly adverse effect on the situation in not only Africa, but the entire world. "The massive military interference of the NATO states, backed by Peking, as also the replacement of European military forces with African ones creates an explosive zone in that part of the world", writes the commentator. "But history has categorically proved that no imperialist efforts are capable of destroying the national liberation process that has swept the whole of Africa."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE IN JULY

AU081923Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA)--The State Council of Bulgaria has issued a decree whereby it convenes the Seventh National Assembly to its eighth session on July 4, 1978.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

AU072039Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 7 June (BTA)--"The results of our visit which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere will no doubt contribute to the further development of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya", declared here today after his return Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was the head of the Bulgarian government economic delegation which paid a four-day visit to Libya.

Mr Lukanov specified that during his meeting with the member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, Mr 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, mutual desire was expressed for the further large-scale and varied development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

At the talks and at the meetings with other ministers and leaders of economic departments, stress was laid on the general satisfaction with the considerable results already obtained in bilateral cooperation, particularly since Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in October 1976, Mr Lukanov announced.

New practical measures were coordinated during the talks for complex long-term cooperation in trade, industrial development, agriculture, electrification, hydrological and geological survey and rendering technical assistance.

The Bulgarian government delegation visited the large farm in the Benghazi area which is being (?developed) with the help of a considerable number of Bulgarian specialists.

The 52 per cent increase in 1977 trade over 1976 speaks of the uninterrupted dynamic development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations.

The concrete accords reached as a result of the talks are reflected in a protocol signed by Mr Andrey Lukanov and the Libyan minister of trade, Mr Abdu Bakr Ali al-Sharif.

PANKOV MEETS WITH USSR, HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN MINISTERS

AU082107Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, today met Nikolay Sorokin, Soviet deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry at the International Hotel in the Golden Sands summer resort near Varna. Issues connected with the technical cooperation with the Soviet Union in building projects of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry in Bulgaria (during) the current 5-year plan as well as with the draft general program for specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed.

Georgi Pankov has also met with Pal Simon, Hungarian minister of heavy industry, with whom he discussed problems of further expanding and deepening scientific-technical cooperation, specialization and production-sharing between the two countries in the chemical industry.

Minister Georgi Pankov today met Vasile Patilinet, Romanian minister of mines, petroleum and geology. The two ministers discussed the problems connected with expanding and exploiting the main gas pipeline as well as other issues of mutual interest.

RADIO AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LAOS

AU082104Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between Bulgarian radio and the National Broadcasting Station of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos was signed tonight by the directors general of the two institutes, Boyan Traykov and (Cholen Gonstamank).

This agreement was signed in connection with the agreement on cultural cooperation between our two countries signed in Sofia in 1976. It provides for an exchange of materials reflecting various aspects of the political, public and economic life as well as the development of culture and art.

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT EXPELLED FROM PRAGUE--Czechoslovak authorities have expelled Stefan Marinov, a 47-year-old Bulgarian dissident, to the Federal Republic of Germany. According to West German authorities, Marinov was arrested in Wenceslaw Square in Prague while demonstrating for the realization of human rights in the CSSR. Evidence of beating was found on Marinov's head and back. In 1977 he was allowed to leave Bulgaria for Belgium. A former collaborator of a scientific institute in Sofia, he has been retired for many years. According to his own testimony, Marinov traveled illegally through West Germany to Czechoslovakia in order to meet a leading representative of the Charter 77 civil rights movement by the end of April. [Text] [SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 5 May 78 p 9 WA]

INDRA RECEIVES ROMANIAN, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADORS

LD081236Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, yesterday received Ionel Diaconescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his assumption of the post. Comrade Alois Indra also received Hans Pasch, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria, at the latter's request. The two representatives discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian parliamentary contacts.

HUNGARY'S GYENES SEES BILAK, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD081136Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. The main point of his visit was discussion with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and with other leading party officials. In the course of these talks, both sides briefed each other on the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress in domestic and foreign policy. They also discussed a number of questions pertaining to further deepening of cooperation between their fraternal parties and between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They exchanged views on the current situation in the international communist and workers movement as well.

The visit of the Hungarian guests took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding. Comrade Andras Gyenes left for Hungary yesterday evening by air.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SEES VIETNAMESE ENVOY

LD081154Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dusan Spacil, Czechoslovakia's deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Nguyen Tien Thong, Vietnam's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday. The Vietnamese ambassador handed him a statement made by Vietnam's minister of foreign affairs on 5 June 1978 about the latest developments in relations between Vietnam and China.

GDR'S KRENZ ARRIVES FOR YOUTH FRIENDSHIP DAYS

LD081558Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of the Free German Youth led by Egon Krenz, its first secretary and candidate member of the SED Central Committee, the Politburo, arrived in Czechoslovakia by air today. At the invitation of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee, it is to attend the Days of Friendship of CSSR and GDR youth in our country. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport the guests were welcomed by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee, and other officials.

Attends Envoy's Reception

LD090816Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a cocktail party in Prague today on the occasion of the Days of Friendship between the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Present at the event was Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Frantisek Tesar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the East Bohemian Regional Committee of the CPCZ; representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, headed by its chairman, Miloslav Dockal; Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; other representatives.

POLEDNIK SPEAKS AT EXHIBITION ON FASCISM

LD081906Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 8 CETEKA--The attempts which are being made by those opposed to the policy of lessening tension between states with different social systems cannot halt the progress of history. The socialist countries will spare no effort in carrying forward the process of detente, Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik said here today.

Speaking at the opening of an exhibition, "Fascism--the Enemy of Progress and Peace", he said even though it seemed after World War Two that fascism was dead, it is now again a reality of the capitalist world--not only as an ideology and a political movement but also as a ruling regime, as an open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary circles of financial capital in a number of capitalist countries.

The wave of glorification of everything from the era of the Nazi rule, which has spread in Western Europe and the United States, is a manifestation of attempts to generate the most favourable moral and political climate for neo-fascism.

Jindrich Polednik said the exhibition was being opened on the eve of two tragic events associated with the fascist aggression against the peoples of Czechoslovakia--the 40th anniversary of the Munich dictate and the 36th anniversary of the Lidice tragedy--two events which will remain indelibly written in the minds of Czechoslovak people as manifestations of fascist excesses, and at the same time as a call into struggle against all phenomena of reaction and fascism. The exhibition is installed in Prague's Klement Gottwald Museum, and documents on numerous photographs, documents and exhibits the rise of fascism and the struggle against it up to the present. [sentence as received]

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRIVE IN CSSR

LD082210Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the chairman of the Communist Party of Paraguay, Antonio Maidana, and members of the party Central Committee, Julio Rojas and Alfredo Alcorta, arrived in Czechsolovakia by air today.

CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH RECEIVES COMMENTARY

Prague Radio Criticism

LD081140Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter described relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as one of the most important aspects of the international situation.

Carter, addressing the Naval Academy at Annapolis at the same time as the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is taking place in New York, paid no attention to this fact, bypassing in complete silence the concrete proposals for further relaxing tension and halting the arms race tabled at this session by the Soviet Union and a number of other countries.

He devoted a considerable part of his speech to slandering the Soviet Union, and again repeated fabrications about a disproportionate growth in Soviet military might. However, it was precisely the United States, which, at the recent NATO session, called on its allies to extend their activities to other continents.

Further Criticism

LD082106Y Prague in English for Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's speech yesterday before naval cadets at Annapolis, Maryland, contained nothing remarkable. It was perhaps of interest only for its contradictions and by the demagogy with which Carter presented the United States as the only genuine defender of world peace. Here a comparison can be made with the speeches in which Jimmy Carter appointed himself the champion of human rights in the world, or rather, outside the United States.

It is said that lest darkness is thickest under the candlestick [as heard], and this applies also [to] the contentions with which the American President characterized the principles of his foreign policy. He said to begin with that the easing of tension in the world is central to both the United States and the Soviet Union, and it is naturally possible to agree with this--as with another idea that none of the great powers should try to win military supremacy. After this so to say theoretical opening, however, Carter began to analyze the international situation and arrived at very specific conclusions. It is the Soviet Union, Carter alleged, which retards the process of easing tension by provoking the arms race. It considers military force and military aid to be the best means of strengthening its spheres of influence. It searches for and makes use of so-called areas of instability in the world for instigating conflicts.

The American President made many such arguments--despite the fact that the United States itself and her NATO partners have been increasing their armaments from year to year. The United States, by supplying arms to the most reactionary regimes in the world is preventing peaceful solutions of a number of conflicts--right now the United States and other imperialist countries are operating in Zaire, and so on. Despite the fact that the United States itself has in the past unleashed or inspired a number of local wars in the world, President Carter maintained seriously that for example, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the termination of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, the agreement on antimissile missiles, and other peace agreements are a result of the United States' peace initiative which at present, Carter said, is directed toward the SALT II agreement.

It is a well-known fact that only thanks to the Soviet Union's patience and consistent peace policy the Soviet-American negotiations have many a time overcome deadlock and important documents have been signed. The Soviet Union is acting in the same way also now and is therefore prepared to accept any realistic and sincere proposal for preparing peaceful cooperation.

The speech in which Jimmy Carter on the one hand spoke of prospects of Soviet-American cooperation and of efforts to contribute to relaxation, and in which he on the other hand called for increases in NATO armaments cannot be described as helpful. The conclusion of the speech where the American President underlined that the Soviet Union can choose confrontation or cooperation, and that the United States is prepared for either alternative, constitutes rather a threat.

Bratislava Radio Comment

LD082146Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Miloslav Ambrus, Czechoslovak radio's resident correspondent in New York, has this to say about the background to yesterday's speech by the American President, James Carter:

Wednesday's speech delivered by President Carter at the graduation ceremony of cadets from the Naval Academy in Annapolis is said to have been the culmination of the strenuous effort made by the White House during the past few days for demonstrating before the whole world that the United States is strong and firm in its stance against communism, and is determined in its talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. Carter's speech, however, showed at the same time that in current political life in the United States there are at least two main currents: one of them wants to drown internal economic crises with an increasingly louder clamor about the prime importance of tackling the burning international problems--for which purpose he chose the inflamed situation in Africa; the second stream calls for a deliberate course of action, as the patience of world public opinion has its own limit.

Carter's speech in Annapolis was prepared specifically by Brzezinski; (?Benz); Jordan; Brown, the secretary of defense; Turner, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and others. The original version was said to have contained as many as 25 pages. It was said to have been even more brutal in its language than after its modification, which was the result of a hard struggle among those involved.

A reference to the joint effort of the Soviet Union and the United States at the time of the anti-Hitlerite war, even the specific mention of 20 million lives of Soviet people sacrificed, were regrettably lost in the flood of gross attacks and threats that followed. If Annapolis was really the culmination of the current hysteria in Washington, then it is high time for the White House to state specifically the time and place of Carter's often repeated proposal to meet with Leonid Brezhnev personally, and specifically what Carter intends to take with him to such a meeting.

It is the fate of all dust, no matter how disturbed, to settle in the end. And when this happens, it may be also possible to forget the current speeches by Carter, in the interest of bringing about what the absolute majority of mankind wants and needs--life under conditions of peaceful coexistence.

RUDE PRAVO EXAMINES U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD080948Y Prague CTK in English 0827 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Press review: RUDE PRAVO on Soviet-U.S. relations]

[Text] Prague, June 8 CETEKA--Militarist and ultra-reactionary forces have consolidated their positions in the United States since James Carter assumed the Presidency RUDE PRAVO notes today.

In an unusually fast sequence, top representatives of the Carter administration, including the President, were declaring standpoints which resulted in the current standard of Soviet-American relations which the U.S. side itself assesses as the lowest in many years.

The most vociferous and resolute anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda was heard in the talk of the President's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski with Journalists on May 28 where Brzezinski voiced views as old as anti-communism in the United States. He said that communists, concretely the Soviet Union, are to blame for the problems facing the U.S. in the world.

The U.S. administration has lost the ability to view many international problems with realism. It reacts to the natural growth of the national liberation movement in Africa with great irritation and even hysterically. It does not, however, look for the causes of these events and is trying to find a scapegoat whom it could blame for its own failures. In the rigid traditions of U.S. imperialism it is the communists and the Soviet Union who are guilty, RUDE PRAVO says.

The Carter administration launched its policy towards the Soviet Union in the wrong direction. The so-called human rights campaign not only damaged the international atmosphere but created an extreme anti-Soviet and anti-communist climate in the political life of the United States itself, the daily adds.

PEKING'S POSITION ON DISARMEMENT CRITICIZED

AU081029Y Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[LG commentary: "At Variance With Nations' Vital Interests"]

[Text] The head of the Chinese delegation, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, addressed the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament on 29 May. Those who perhaps expected that he would submit some realistic, constructive proposals or that he would say something new were disappointed. There was not even a sign of an effort in his speech to contribute to progress in the matter of disarmament. On the contrary, the chief of the Chinese delegation did his best to divert the discussion from the essence of the problem and complicate the assembly's work, to prevent the elaboration of effective measures for the benefit of peace and international security.

Huang Hua based his reasoning on the well-known concept of the so-called superpowers, by which Peking means the USSR and the United States. A careful reading of the text of the Chinese minister's speech reveals that its doctrine about the superpowers is intended to veil attacks on the Soviet Union, and--in the end--on the policy of the relaxation of tension, disarmament and the revitalization of the international atmosphere. In an attempt to intimidate those present by asserting that the Soviet Union has been taking up an "increasingly menacing attacking position," he contended that the adopted agreements, treaties and resolution had led to the further escalation of precipitous armament. [paragraph continues]

Such an interpretation, however, has nothing in common with the real state of affairs. "Our objective is not military superiority," Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko stated in his speech at the UN General Assembly special session; "there is not a single problem our country would like to resolve militarily."

REGARDING THE DOCUMENTS APPROVED WHICH CONCERN THE SPHERE OF DISARMAMENT, ONLY A PERSON WHO IS IN FAVOR OF FEVERISH ARMAMENT, OF ITS ESCALATION, OF INCREASING THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES DRAGGED INTO WAR PREPARATIONS, CAN REGARD THEM AS FACTORS "INTENSIFYING THE ARMS RACE." THE AGREEMENTS ON BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS IN THREE ENVIRONMENTS, ON THE NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, ON NOT DEPLOYING THEM AT SEA OR ON THE OCEAN BED, LIKE THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS--NO MATTER HOW HARD HUANG HUA TRIES TO DISTORT THEIR PURPOSE--HAVE A POSITIVE INFLUENCE ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. EVEN THOUGH THEY DO NOT RESOLVE THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT IN A DECISIVE MANNER, THEY SHOW THAT EVEN TODAY IT IS POSSIBLE TO SLOW DOWN THE ARMS RACE IN CERTAIN SPHERES, THAT THROUGH OPEN NEGOTIATIONS IT IS POSSIBLE TO ARRIVE AT A SENSIBLE BALANCE OF INTERESTS, AND AT DECISIONS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL COUNTRIES AND NATIONS.

If the partial measures in the sphere of disarmament are "not topical" and "contain wicked intentions," as the Chinese foreign minister says, what, then, can be done for "real disarmament," about which the Chinese leaders talk so much. Huang Hua wants to create the impression that Peking knows some sort of magic formula. It emerges, however, that this is actually a collection of ultimative demands aimed at a narrow circle of countries, particularly at the Soviet Union. Among these demands, which, in Peking's view, would not concern China, there are, for example, the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, the withdrawal of troops stationed abroad, and the end to the race in the production of nuclear and conventional weapons.

THE CHINESE RULERS ARE CERTAINLY VERY WELL AWARE THAT IT WAS THE SOVIET UNION WHICH FIRST PRESENTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS A PROPOSAL ON THE NONUSE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ON A PERMANENT BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE PERTINENT RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AT THE 27TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1972. IT WAS, BY THE WAY, SIGNED BY PEKING, WHICH IS TODAY TRYING TO LECTURE THE OTHERS. IT IS TIME TO REMIND THE CHINESE LEADERS THAT THE SOVIET UNION DOES NOT NEED TO BE ADVISED AS TO WHETHER IT IS OR IS NOT NECESSARY TO STRIVE TO END THE RACE IN THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. FOR A LONG TIME NOW [THE USSR] HAS BEEN PURSUING THE OBJECTIVE OF DISARMAMENT, INCLUDING UNIVERSAL AND ABSOLUTE DISARMAMENT, NOT ONLY WITH WORDS BUT WITH DEEDS. IN AN EFFORT TO AVERT THE DANGER OF GLOBAL CONFLICT, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES ARE CONDUCTING A DIALOG ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, RECENTLY SUBMITTED A PROPOSAL CONTAINING A NUMBER OF MEASURES, AMONG WHICH WAS A SOLUTION FOR ISSUES OF HALTING THE PRODUCTION OF ALL TYPES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AS WELL AS THE PRODUCTION OF AND A BAN ON, ALL OTHER TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. IT FURTHER ENVISAGES AN ENDING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WITH GREAT DESTRUCTIVE POTENTIAL; AND THAT THE POWERS--MEMBERS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL--WILL STOP EXPANDING THEIR ARMIES AND CONVENTIONAL ARSENALS, AND AS WILL THE COUNTRIES ALLIED TO THEM THROUGH MILITARY TREATIES.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IF PEKING WERE REALLY INTERESTED IN ENDING THE RACE IN THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, AS HUANG HUA TRIES TO CLAIM, IT WOULD HAVE TO WELCOME THE SOVIET INITIATIVE. NOTHING LIKE THAT HAS HAPPENED, HOWEVER. HOW ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND IT? THERE IS ONLY ONE ANSWER: INVOLVED HERE IS THE HYPOCRISY AND INSINCERITY OF THE PRC RULING CIRCLES. WHY DO THE CHINESE, WHO ARE RECOMMENDING THAT THE USSR AGREE TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS STATIONED ABROAD, REGARD SO BENIGNLY THE U.S. PRESENCE IN ASIA, WHY DO THEY, THEMSELVES, KEEP THEIR TROOPS ON TERRITORIES SEIZED FROM INDIA, AS WELL AS ON SOME ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA WHICH THEY SEIZED WITH MILITARY FORCE?

Huang Hua's speech was highly demagogic. He kow-towed to the third world and some other countries which "came forward with many rational ideas, such as the ban on the use of, and the proposal to destroy, nuclear weapons...and to create peace zones, or the proposal to ban all types of chemical and bacteriological weapons." At variance with these slogans, the Chinese leaders are spending trememdous amounts on expanding their arsenals, and are appealing to the other countries to do the same. They are sabotaging the talks on the ban of chemical weapons and staying away from the ban on bacteriological and toxic weapons. They are undermining the very essence of the idea of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean by endorsing the location of the Western powers' military bases in this area.

The verbal cunning of Chinese diplomats will deceive no one. There is factual evidence that the Peking leaders are trying to exploit even the UN General Assembly special session for their own ends, which are exactly the opposite of those for which it was convened, and that they want to continue fomenting feverish armament and to increase international tension.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CSSR, FRENCH TU DIFFERENCES

AU081454Y Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by V. Kozik, secretary of the CSSR Central Trade Union Council, at the 5 June session of the fourth joint plenary meeting of the Central Trade Union Council, Czech Trade Union Council and Slovak Trade Union Council, held on 5-6 June in Prague: "The Active Contribution of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to the International Movement"]

[Excerpt] Because several leading comrades from the French CGT addressed invectives at us after the congress, I would like to stress that a difference in approach and opinions on the solution of one problem or another is neither new nor extraordinary in the trade union movement. What is new is the perception and interpretation of such differences of opinions by some CGT officials and their claim of a monopoly on infallibility. It has always been and it will remain the fact that social practice is the best criterion for judging the veracity of one approach or another. We have always tried to approach the complicated issue of the international trade union movement realistically and sensitively. We have always tried to understand the historical and other conditions in which this or that trade union organization works, and we expect the same approach from our partners.

Even though the solution of some questions by other trade union organizations does not correspond to our experience, practice and ideas, we always try to understand the essence and the reasons of such phenomena and respect the position of the respective organization. We believe that the organization best knows the conditions in which it works and develops its activity, and therefore the resulting manner of solving the problems and tasks. The basic criterion of the correctness of each decision is whether it corresponds to the interests and needs of the working people. We cannot, therefore, agree with the way in which the talks we were conducting with some CGT officials during the congress are misinterpreted and reality distorted. As we told the comrades several times, we would not like to be forced to publicly express our opinion on that issue and put the thing right, because we have always considered and still consider that which unites us to be the main thing and not that which separates and weakens us. We believe that drawing hasty and one-sided conclusions and positions without being familiar oneself with the substance of the respective problem, or doing so on the basis of information provided by individuals who have parted with our society, is neither a sign of tolerance nor of goodwill and does not contribute to developing and consolidating trust in mutual relations, but--on the contrary--complicates relations and becomes an obstacle. We will nevertheless continue in the comradely patient effort to explain the different positions in the interest of consolidating the action unity of the international trade union movement.

HONECKER, OTHER OFFICIALS OBSERVE MILITARY EXCERCISES

LD082255Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1021 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the National Defense Council, paid a visit of several hours on Thursday to units of the ground forces of the National People's Army in the area northwest of Berlin. Together with other members of the party and state leadership and the National Defense Council he became convinced of the exemplary implementation of the military task entrusted to all army members by the Ninth SED Congress to protect, in firm brotherhood of arms with the Soviet Army and the armies of the socialist community of states, the achievements of socialism and the peaceful life of the GDR citizens against all attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

In the course of Erich Honecker's friendly meetings with the officers and men, the close alliance between the party leadership and members of the National People's Army made itself manifest yet again. Erich Honecker expressed to the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers and officers the high esteem of the Central Committee, the State Council and the government for their achievements in protecting the socialist German state of workers and peasants.

During a firing exercise with modern arms and fighting technology and a tactical exercise by a reinforced motorized infantry battalion, units of the ground forces supported by helicopters and fighter bombers demonstrated their increased potential on a large exercise area.

Erich Honecker was welcomed by the minister of defense, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. Together with Erich Honecker, the troops were visited by other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, including Premier Willi Stoph, and by other generals and officers of the GDR Armed Forces. At the invitation of the GDR minister of defense, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Mikhail Tenkayev, representative of the supreme commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in the National People's Army, were also present.

The deputy defense minister, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, thanked the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker for the constant care and help, and gave the assurance that "the units and troop sections of the ground forces are ready and capable of fulfilling conscientiously and fully at any time any order by the party and state leadership for the protection of socialism and peace shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact". Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership inspected the modern arms, fighting technology and equipment of the largest section of the National People's Army. They demonstrate the increased efficiency of the ground forces, which is especially shown by the greater fire and striking power, as well as increased mobility and maneuverability of troop sections and units.

The visitors' attention was focused on the fighting technology of the motorized infantry and tank troops. Their fighting vehicles have strong armor plating, efficient rapid-fire guns, and effective instruments to steer the vehicle and control the firing of the guns. Erich Honecker then talked to the crew of an armored vehicle.

The basis of the ground forces' firepower is the tactical and operative-tactical rockets which were then demonstrated.

Officers explained the fighting properties of propulsion and gun artillery, antitank defenses and grenade launchers. Engineers demonstrated various types of machinery for the construction of defenses and roads, equipment to supply water and reconnaissance and surveying instruments with which they safeguard the fighting action of the ground forces.

The guests were then acquainted with details of the antiaircraft rockets and radar direction-finding technology of the antiaircraft defenses, as well as with the ability of the antiaircraft artillery to deal with low-flying aerial targets. They also gave attention to the radio, radar and communication equipment which enables soldiers to be reliably led in any situation, including jamming by the opponent.

At the nearby firing range, motorized infantry, tank personnel and gunners next gave a demonstration of their mastery of their weapons. The gunners hit 19 out of 21 moving targets with their first shells. The crews of the missile launchers, antitank guns and guided missiles destroyed their targets with precision.

The next stop on the visit was the launching sites of tactical missiles. The visitors watched the action of surveying detachments and meteorologists. This was followed by the deployment of a reinforced motorized infantry battalion supported by tanks, artillery and antiaircraft missiles. Using missiles and bombs, combat, helicopters and fighter bombers attacked the "opponent" in his positions. This was followed by a tremendous artillery strike. Despite the use of flame and incendiary devices by the "opponent" on a broad front the motorized infantry carried out the attack successfully. Erich Honecker expressed high praise. The officers and soldiers had shown that they could carry out any combat assignment in close cooperation of all arms and services.

Honecker Address

LD091006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave an address during his visit to units of the ground forces of the National People's Army on Thursday. The following is the text:

Comrade minister, comrade supreme commander, dear comrades: I thank you most cordially for your greetings to the GDR party and state leadership. We have noted with great satisfaction that you have mastered in an excellent manner the modern technology which has been handed to you by the workers and peasants power. The first words must be words of thanks and recognition. We were deeply impressed by your military demonstration, by your high military mastery, by the imposing state of the modern technology of the ground forces of our National People's Army, as well as by the efficient cooperation.

We were convinced with pleasure and pride of how the members of the army with constant readiness and mature knowledge, with political awareness and disciplined action expressed their avowal in their socialist state. With it you take your worthy place in the great movement of our people to honor the 30th anniversary of the GDR with new achievements. You are making an indispensible contribution toward implementing purposefully, also in the future, the program of growth, prosperity and stability decided upon by the ninth congress.

We saw the modern arms, fighting technology and equipment of the ground forces in action.

This confirmed anew that our army, in accordance with the demands of the class struggle, in accordance with the scientific-technological development, as well as economic possibilities, is equipped with the means which place it in a position to reliably implement its tasks at any time in the fraternal alliance and in the close brotherhood of arms with the Soviet Army and the other socialist armies.

This modern technology is the expression of the creative spirit of the scientists, engineers and the military, of the diligence and precision work of the working people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries united in the Warsaw Pact. It is proof of the ability of the socialist community, primarily of the Soviet Union, to develop at any time all the necessary arms for safeguarding peace and socialism and to introduce them into the armed forces. The present-day modern arms, fighting technology and equipment cannot in many respects be compared with those of yesterday. What applies to their battle properties applies also to the demands made to master them, look after them and care for them, and no extra time is available for all this. Every individual and every military collective must attain higher efficiency and quality.

Your exercises proved that now and in the future the fighting soldier, the commanding officer, the tank commander, the marksman, as well as the tank driver, the radio operator and the gunner are the decisive combat force. A combat technology meeting the demands of modern war is not enough for victory in battle. This technology must be mastered by the socialist soldier, be handled wholeheartedly and with clear reason and a calm hand in the service of peace, socialism and the defense of our socialist fatherland.

Everyday military practice confirms the assessment by our ninth party congress that the introduction of constantly more modern weapons and of new, more complicated technology into the equipment of the National People's Army places growing demands on the all-round preparation of the members of the army. It places these demands on their military and military-technological knowledge and ability, on their physical capability, but primarily on their class awareness, on their political-moral steeling. The communists march in the solution of all these problems in the front rank. This applies to thousands of young candidate members and members of our party in the crews and services, in the platoons and companies. The same applies to the proven cadres in the staffs and political organs and also to those two communists from the ranks of the National People's Army who, with great personal readiness, are preparing themselves for the space flight that will take place before the year is out.

Dear comrades, it is good to know that the protection of socialism and of peace is in strong and reliable hands, for history and nearly three decades of the GDR have taught us that security and peace depend to a considerable degree on socialism, on its political, economic and, not lastly, on its military strength and efficiency. This has always guided our party. Experience has showed that this has always proved its worth, that we, in close cooperation with the party of Lenin and all fraternal parties of the socialist community, have always done in time everything that was necessary for our armed protection. We continue this military policy unswervingly in accordance with the decisions of the ninth party congress.

In contrast to the aggressive NATO forces in our country, no one is rattling sabers. We strengthen our national people's army simply and solely in the interest of defending peace, socialism and social progress. In this we are completely in line with the foreign and security policies of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The arms race drive is alien to the nature of socialist society.

Our principled course was, and remains, the policy of peace and of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We are consistent protagonists of a deepening and consolidation of detente. The GDR works for real disarmament steps at the side of the Soviet Union, and all other countries in the socialist community of states for putting an end to the arms race, averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and finally eliminating it. These are the issues of life or death for mankind nowadays.

Much has already been achieved on the path of detente, but we view things soberly. At present the enemies of detente are playing a dangerous game. They outdo one another in unscrupulously slandering real socialism. They want to go back to the "cold war." They are banking on the threat of military force and ushering in a new round in the arms race.

We are in complete agreement with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who said it is very strange when leading politicians of the aggressive NATO pact at the UN General Assembly Special Session demonstrate to the peoples their love of peace and readiness to disarm, while at the same time, only a few kilometers away, they pull out of their pockets behind closed doors the "longterm armament program" they have prepared.

NATO's challenging reply to the people's will for peace is formed by 1,300 armament aims up to the year 1993--which they barely managed to squeeze onto 200 pages--which are to go down in this bloc's history as the largest program for strengthening its military potential. It is being confirmed in all clarity that peace demands a resolute struggle. Imperialism, for which the drive to expand and thus to war is inherent, must continue to be shown where the line is drawn. This is possible, for socialism has at its disposal the necessary political, economic, ideological and military capabilities, and the number of people fighting for peace throughout the world is not decreasing but rather mounting.

We have high regard for the great importance attached to the strength of socialist military power, a high level of combat force and combat readiness on the part of our socialist armed forces in the present class struggle situation. These are the elementary prerequisites for further successfully shaping advanced socialist society in our republic and for foiling the dangerous and insidious plans of imperialism and for maintaining peace.

It is above all the people who are putting up this victorious struggle. For this reason, we view as one of the most important tasks of all commanders, political workers, officials of the party and mass organizations and the military collectives the forming of more solid personalities which are in keeping in every respect with the demands of the day and the future.

In this context I would like to point out how important it is to carry out effective political and ideological work. It is a well-known fact that this forms the core of party work. Basically what is involved here is that every army member attains a communist consciousness, that he makes the decisions of our party his own cause, carries out every command regarding defense of socialism in a loyal and reliable manner and acquires what will enable him to be victorious in combat. The typical soldier in our National People's Army is the consciously acting, highly trained soldier, who has a firm class standpoint and great military ability.

We are certain that you will continue--even under the most complicated conditions--to fulfill in honor the military class assignment defined by the Ninth SED Congress. We are sure that from your loyalty to the party, from your firm ties with the people, there grows military mastership coupled with a clear ideological position. We trust in your resolve and your ability to master moral, mental and physical burdens and to maintain at all times combat resolve and will for victory.

This is decisive for the further defense of the greatest achievement of the German working class, the GDR.

The qualitatively new demands made on the military field require you to make use, to a high level of effectiveness, of the means at your disposal in the interest of constant combat strength and combat readiness.

The working people of our republic expect that you, as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists, give of your best every day, every hour, in the instruction room, on the training grounds, on the firing ranges, during maneuvers on combat duty and on watch, that you watch over our beautiful country and its peace.

In all your efforts you can rely on the party and state leadership to always see to it that national defense is kept at the required level. It is a cause of all our people. There is no sector of our social life which is not permeated with the needs of national defense. Consistent with the basic principle of our 5-year plan, the tasks regarding all round economic safeguarding of national defense and internal security and order form an integral part of the economic policy of our socialist state.

With the same consistency our party draws attention to the need to develop and deepen the defense readiness of all citizens, the young people in particular, to make it into an inseparable component part of communist education.

Dear comrades, we are convinced that under the proven leadership of the party you will march forward in a secure, firm and resolved manner in fulfilling your historic task. Born among the people, deeply anchored in them and serving their interests, you will always justify the trust placed in you under the motto soldiers avowal 1978 "For our Socialist Fatherland--Vigilant and Combat Ready."

We wish you complete success in this.

I suggest we raise our glasses and drink to the soldiers, NCO's, officer-cadets and officers of the National People's Army, to the comrades of the "regiment next door" of the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, who are fulfilling their internationalist duty on our territory, to our National People's Army, to the minister of national defense, Comrade Army General Heinz Hoffmann."

Hoffmann Speaks

LD082320Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] "First of all I would like to express to you all our thanks and our pleasure that the general secretary, at the head of the Politburo and the Defense Council, has today visited the ground forces of the National People's Army", Heinz Hoffmann said at a friendly meeting with ground forces of the National People's Army northwest of Berlin today. From the chief down to the motorized infantryman and gunner, the comrades of the ground forces prepared for this day with much zeal and drive and the determination to achieve nothing but top performances.

"What you, dear comrades, have seen today has been the past, the present and the future of the most important and strongest arm of our National People's Army. You have seen the legendary T-34 whose first models taught the fascist Wehrmacht what fear is. You have seen the T-54 and the T-55, variants of which have equipped our armored forces since the fifties.

"You have seen other modern tanks with which they will march into the eighties and which will then determine the striking and fire power of our formations to a considerable degree. You have also seen for yourself what a frequently confusing multitude of different specialized vehicles and equipment is required by specialized troops and services whose numerical strength is not particularly large, such as engineering troops and the chemical service."

The army has received this varied, complicated and expensive equipment because the party of the working class, the Central Committee, its Politburo and the general secretary personally have always extended a large measure of attention and solicitude to national defense and its core, the National People's Army. "We old ones, or rather we senior ones, know--and the younger ones should be told--that Comrade Erich Honecker, as head of the FDJ, did much to raise the defense preparedness of our youth, that from 1956 to 1960 as secretary of the Security Commission of the Central Committee, and since 1960 of the National Defense Council, since 1971 as its chairman--that for more than 20 years he has been directly responsible for the conduct of the defense of our republic and for all its armed forces," Heinz Hoffmann said.

"What we have seen today we have received thanks to the efforts of our working people in industry and agriculture who by their economic results and the fulfillment of their export comitments have created the material and financial prerequisites to insure that our National People's Army has always been equipped at the required level from home production and from imports."

It was thanks to Soviet scientists and technicians, the workers and engineers of the defense industries of the fraternal countries "that we have been able to hand our troops tanks and guns, missiles and radar stations, armored troop carriers and motor vehicles, engineering machinery and radio equipment of outstanding combat and operational quality.

"We owe it to our Soviet comrades-in-arms, and especially to the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany and their commander in chief, that we have always been helped in the introduction of new weapons and equipment, that our officers, NCO's and soldiers have learned to master this high performance equipment shoulder to shoulder with the comrades of the regiment next door."

"Today you have been able to talk to the members of our army," Heinz Hoffmann continued. "You have seen for yourself that our soldiers are perfectly aware of their great responsibility to look after and maintain and to use to the maximum political and military effect everything that our workers and cooperative peasants have secured by their labors, everything that the leadership of our party and state have made available for the defense of our country."

Just as the national economy, military affairs are facing a new chapter of the scientific-technical revolution, of the introduction of semiautomated and automated systems of armaments and command, of reconnaissance and other methods of providing accuracy in the conduct of armed combat.

"Despite their greater degree of automation, the new weapons and equipment which we will see in the next few years call not for less but for greater knowledge, greater potential, more intensive training of the members of our army--that is, more active training, more effective education regarding the class position and personal devotion to duty, responsibility and readiness to make decisions."

"We will assuredly solve these greater tasks of training and education:

"Thanks to the support of our party and FDJ organizations in all sectors of our society who place at our disposal intelligent and able conscripts, soldiers for limited service engagements and regulars;

"Thanks to the work of tens of thousands of communists within the ranks of the National People's Army;

"Thanks to the help of the class brothers and comrades-in-arms from the land of Lenin, from the formations and staffs of the glorious Soviet Army;

"Thanks to the conduct of national defense by the Central Committee, by its Politburo and the National Defense Council."

In conclusion Heinz Hoffmann proposed a toast "to the members of our army, to the members of the FDJ and the SED in the ranks of the National People's Army;

"To their best friends--the komsomols and communists of the Group of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany;

"To the Central Committee, the Politburo and the general secretary personally, our friend and comrade Erich Honecker."

At the friendly meeting which was addressed by Heinz Hoffmann after being opened by Regimental Commander Lt Col Fritz Goldschmidt, Erich Honecker affirmed that it was good to know that the protection of socialism and peace rests in strong and reliable hands.

Corporal Wolfgang Ehling, FDJ secretary in a motorized infantry company, assured the SED leadership that the weapons entrusted to the young soldiers by the workers and peasant power would always serve the defense of the socialist achievements.

FISCHER TALKS WITH VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT UN

LD082155Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] UN--New York (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a talk at the UN building on Thursday with the representative of the Vatican, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church. They discussed items of mutual interest. The meeting took place in an open-minded atmosphere.

Meets With Waldheim

LD082156Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] UN-New York (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim had a talk at the UN building in New York on Thursday. During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Dr Waldheim gave an account of the discussions at the special disarmament session of the United Nations and expressed the hope that its results may contribute to the limitation of armaments and to disarmament.

Foreign Minister Fischer affirmed the GDR's readiness, as voiced in his policy statement to the world forum, to support anything serving actual disarmament. The UN secretary general assessed the GDR's policy statement as a step in this direction.

Questions from journalists as to whether the hunger strike of Chilean patriots wanting to know about the fate of disappeared political prisoners in Chile had also been raised were answered in the affirmative by the GDR foreign minister. Oskar Fischer declared that he had conveyed to the UN secretary general the wish of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, that Waldheim should help secure from Pinochet's government clear and unequivocal information about the missing persons.

Leaves New York

LD0909 25Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0130 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] UN--New York--The head of the GDR delegation to the UN special session on disarmament, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, left New York on Thursday evening.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN'S SWEDISH VISIT

LD082156Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm--Horst Sindermann, Volkskammer president, and the other members of the delegation of the GDR's Volkskammer concluded their study in Kalmar Province on Thursday. During the visit they continued their exchange of experiences on questions of local democracy begun the day before. The GDR delegation is on an official visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Diet.

After his return to Stockhold, Horst Sindermann had a cordial talk with the chairman of the Sweden-GDR friendship association, Dr Stellan Arvidsson, and other members of the executive.

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SRI LANKA

LD0907 32Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Colombo--GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle returned to the GDR on Thursday after the successful conclusion of negotiations in Sri Lanka.

On the last day of his stay, Minister Soelle held talks with Acting Foreign Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe and departmental ministers.

At a press conference with Sri Lanka journalists, Minister Soelle appraised the concluded agreements as an expression of the GDR's desire to develop cooperation with Sri Lanka in every respect and thus render assistance on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and the independent use of indigenous resources. The protocol signed during the stay of the delegation provides for the delivery of machines and equipment for Sri Lanka's development projects, and an increase in trade.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

FL090030Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Lisandro Otero, director of our country's Foreign Ministry Department of Information, Culture and Press, arrived today in Berlin. He was welcomed by Wolfgang Meyer, press and information director of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR; and by (Leyla Carrillo), press and cultural attache in our country's embassy in Berlin.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES GDR'S KLEIBER

LD081728Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus--Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction of the GDR, today was received by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, for the purpose of holding friendly talks. Guenther Kleiber is presently in Damascus for the third meeting of the joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic. He conveyed to the Syrian president a personal message and cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Hafiz al-Asad reciprocated with equal cordiality.

President al-Asad showed great interest in the results of the meeting of the joint economic committee and confirmed Syria's wish for stable and long-term economic cooperation with the GDR. Guenther Kleiber expressed his conviction that the results of the meeting would further promote the dynamics and continuity of this cooperation. Proceeding with common fundamental views on the world's decisive questions, both sides noted that the imperialist policy of the arms policy and aggression threatens the peace and security of all peoples. For this reason the cooperation between the socialist states and the national liberated countries as well as with the national liberation movements was of outstanding importance in the world-wide struggle with imperialism.

In this connection President al-Asad paid tribute to the great contribution made by the GDR and the other states of the socialist community toward Syria's all-round strengthening.

The consistent position adopted by the GDR and its allies on the part of the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples, the president assured, was seen by Syria as valuable support in its constant endeavors for a comprehensive and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East. The meeting took place in a cordial and open atmosphere.

DELEGATION SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS IN FRANCE

LD081554Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The GDR state delegation led by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday ended its official visit to France with the signing of various treaties and agreements on the expansion of economic and trade relations between the GDR and France.

The GDR state delegation, which spent 4 days in France on the invitation of the French Government, returned to Berlin on Thursday. During its stay, Guenter Mittag was received by French Premier Raymond Barre. The delegation also had talks with Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, several French Government ministers, leading French politicians and with the presidents and general managers of leading enterprises. The delegation's comprehensive work program also included a visit to the Loire region.

Various important treaties and agreements were signed in the GDR Embassy on Thursday in regard to developing general relations between the GDR and France on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and to taking important mutually advantageous steps in the economic and scientific-technological spheres. Thus an important agreement, on an offset basis, was signed with Citroen on the supply of a plant for manufacturing drive shafts for the GDR automobile industry, valued at several hundred million marks. It was signed by Dr Waldemar Neubert, general manager of the GDR foreign trade enterprise Industrieanlagen Import, and by Citroen general manager, Raymond Ravenel. An agreement on the export of drive shafts to France for 1981-89 was signed by Managing Director Ravenel on behalf of Citroen and by General Manager Helmut Ihle from the GDR foreign trade enterprise Transportmaschinen Import-Export.

The import agreement with the Secim enterprise, part of the Creusot-Loire group, on the supply of a plant for aluminum foil, was signed for the French side by the company's president, Jean Roquelle, and by Director General Jean Ficat, and on behalf of the GDR by the general manager, Dr Waldemar Neubert.

Other treaties and agreements deal with GDR exports to France, primarily machine tools, printing machinery, plastic and elastic processing machinery, ventilation and refrigeration plants, scientific instruments, equipment for the electrical engineering and electronics industry, textile machinery and chemical and metallurgical products. Other agreements deal with licenses and joint work in third world countries. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the mixed GDR-France Government Commission in Paris, in the last quarter of 1978.

The signing of the important treaties and agreements was attended by Guenter Mittag; State Secretary Gerhard Beil; Ambassador Werner Fleck and other members of the GDR state delegation; French Foreign Trade Minister Jean Francois Deniau; Larrera de Morel, chairman of the French side of the mixed GDR-France Government Commission; and other representatives of the French Government and businesses.

Before returning to Berlin, State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR Ambassador Werner Fleck answered at a press briefing the many questions of French journalists on the results of the visit. Representatives of the daily press, radio and trade press took the opportunity to learn from the GDR state delegation about the efficient and stable economic development of the GDR and progress in the general relations between the GDR and France.

NORDEN ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

LD081949Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The General Assembly of the League for International Friendship discussed on Thursday in Berlin its tasks in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Albert Norden, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his welcoming address that with the foundation of the GDR, a historical turning point in the history of the European Continent has come about. For the first time, a German state has been formed which does not have war but peace, not hatred but friendship between peoples inscribed on its banners.

Halfway between the 9th and 10th SED Congresses the important 10th plenary meeting of the Central Committee was able to conclude a balance sheet which said a great deal. The fundamental difference between the social orders of capitalism and socialism became clearer than ever before. The development of the GDR showed that the socialist society alone was capable of solving the fundamental problems of all sections of the people.

Albert Norden noted in conclusion: at present, the influential circles of the international imperialist military complex are carrying out a dangerous increase of tension. For this very reason the actions of all progressive forces, including the League of International Friendship, have special urgency.

WEST BERLIN SOCIALIST PARTY TO ELECT CHAIRMAN

LD090809Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2058 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin--(ADN correspondent) The Executive of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party (SEW) at its sixth meeting on Thursday decided to convene an extraordinary congress to elect a party chairman and deputy. A communique of the SEW says that this decision was taken in view of the sudden and unexpected death of party chairman Gerhard Danelous. The congress will be held on 18 July, 1978.

The party Executive instructed deputy party chairman Horst Schmidt to perform the duties of party chairman until the extraordinary congress.

GDR COURT PASSES SENTENCE ON FRG CITIZEN

LD081248Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Erfurt--The Erfurt Bezirk Court today sentenced FRG citizen Michael Rabe for crimes against Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code to 6 years and 6 months imprisonment. Rabe had been recruited by the criminal Peter Aschenbach from Hildesheim in the FRG for the continued misuse of the GDR transit routes. The vehicle especially prepared and used for the crime was confiscated.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED AT BORDER CHECKPOINT

LD071434Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1345 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the early hours of Tuesday morning at the Horst GDR border checkpoint FRG citizen Holger Ehrcke was detained in the act of committing the crime of misusing the transit agreement. Ehrcke had been incited to this by a criminal association established in the Hamburg area. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and a warrant of arrest issued. The vehicle used and specially prepared for the crime was confiscated.

KADAR ADDRESSES HAJDU-BIHAR PARTY MEETING

LD081044Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Continuing his visit to Hajdu-Bihar County, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, attended a meeting yesterday evening at the county party committee headquarters. Speaking at the meeting, Janos Kadar said: [Begin recording]

"The policy which the MSZMP, the leading force in Hungarian society [words indistinct] is not a simple policy but was formed laboriously and with difficulty and after many bitter experiences. We worked out our political tenets and every important social issue through a realistic approach to the issues of life, and we value it accordingly. It was not formed easily, and experience has proved it correct. [passage indistinct]

"The Central Committee has assessed the situation in recent years, and this morning I heard the first secretary of the county party committee, a responsible person, say that communists in Hajdu-Bihar County agree completely with the assessment of the Central Committee [words indistinct]. All the conditions are favorable for strengthening our unity further."

MTI REPORTS SZEKER'S TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV LEADERS

LD081246Y Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI)--Gyula Markus, MTI's Belgrade correspondent reports:

Dr Gyula Szeker, the vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is staying on an official visit in Yugoslavia, was received on Wednesday by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic. In the course of the friendly discussion views were exchanged on topical issues of the Hungarian-Yugoslav relations. Present at the meeting were Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic's government, as well as Yugoslavia's ambassador in Budapest Dr Viktor Gasparovic and Jozef Halasz, Hungary's Belgrade ambassador.

The vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers held another meeting on Wednesday with his host, the president of the Serbian Government, on the improvement of bilateral economic ties. He met Nikola Kmezic, president of the Voivodina's Autonomous Provincial Executive Council (government) and with Andras Mora, the vice-president of the Provincial Executive Council (government).

Dr Gyula Szeker paid a one-week visit on Tuesday to the south Serbian Kragujevac where he saw the Crvena Zastava car factory.

Concluding his visit to Serbia, the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived on Wednesday early in the evening in Zagreb at the invitation of Petar Flekovic, the president of the Croatian Socialist Republic's government.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON JAPANESE-PRC RELATIONS

LD080942Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI)--The Wednesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG carries a commentary by Istvan Flesch, MTI's Tokyo correspondent, under the title "Peking and Tokyo".

"After lengthy hesitations", the commentary runs, "Tokyo has made a diplomatic step in the direction of the People's Republic of China. It proposed that the two countries' representatives again sit down to the negotiating table yet this month and rediscuss the conditions of concluding the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship agreement. The official talks started in November, 1974 were stalled when the Peking leaders brought home to their Japanese partners that through stipulation and common acceptance of an anti-hegemony clause, they intend to conclude an agreement which is directed against Japan's other neighbour, the Soviet Union. The Japanese politicians who respect Japan's interests above all, are right to point out and profess that the acceptance of the Chinese conditions would entail irretrievable consequences. First of all, China would include Japan into its circle of influence, and make it a tool of its anti-Soviet policy."

The commentary then goes on as follows: "The fact that the Fukuda government that has always been so cautious, now ventures to resume the talks indicates, beyond any doubt, that the political group urging a bargain with China has become active. Government head Fukuda, who is also the president of the Liberal Democratic Party, would like to have himself elected for a further two years. He thinks, perhaps, that he [words indistinct] now their accusations [words indistinct] political indecisiveness by giving (?a fresh) swing to the cause of Japanese-Chinese peace agreement. The United States that is now (?approaching) China is sparing neither direct nor disguised pressure to drive its major Asian ally in Peking's direction. It is said in Tokyo, the commentator goes on, that during the May meeting of Fukuda and Carter the American President 'raised no objection' against the inclusion of the antihegemony clause. and Brzezinski too urged his hosts both (Peking and Tokyo) to sign the agreement [word indistinct] in the hope that by this means he can rally China and Japan in an anti-Soviet front."

The article points out finally: "The leading body of the Liberal Democratic Party has, for the time being, authorized the government for the resumption of the talks and not for signing the agreement. Only the wording of such an agreement has any sense, Fukuda stressed, which equally satisfies both parties and does not violate Japan's relations towards third countries. Naturally, it will be decided only at the talks if the Japanese party will consistently adhere to this stance. To a considerable extent Japan's political future depends on this too."

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON PRC, CHINESE IN VIETNAM

AU0814Z5Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Laszlo Bogos article: "It Is Alien to the Vietnamese Leaders: Peking's Open Provocation"]

[Text] Following some sly actions, the Peking leadership has openly provoked the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. It seems the Peking leaders do not feel that their Cambodian puppets' attacks which disturb Vietnam's constructive work are effective enough and, therefore, they themselves have assumed the main role in the pantomime designed to slander Vietnam. In brief, this is how we can appraise the essence of Peking's propaganda campaign which was initiated against the SRV by Liao Cheng-chi's speech on 1 May and which has since continued in an increasingly threatening tone.

As a Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated, the people and Government of Vietnam are shocked by the allegations disseminated under the guidance of official circles in the Chinese press concerning the problem of approximately 1 and 1/2 million people of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam.

Reporters who have visited Vietnam, including the author of this article, can bear witness to the fact that the policy depicted by Peking's propaganda--the persecution and oppression of nationalities, including the ethnic Chinese--is alien to the Vietnamese leaders and the Vietnamese Communist Party. Vietnam is a country of many nationalities. It is inhabited by more than 51 ethnic groups of various sizes. In the spirit of Leninism, the Vietnamese Communist Party is committed to a policy favoring equal rights among all of the various nationalities, including the Chinese.

We can unequivocally conclude from the pieces of the puzzle we have thus far uncovered, that Peking's agents are turning the Chinese nationals against Socialist Vietnam. The following are the most important pieces proving this:

1. Peking's agents began to circulate the story of an impending war of sizeable proportions between Vietnam and China, which supports Cambodia, therefore making it advisable for the Chinese to leave Vietnam as soon as possible. In response to this rumor, an illegal emigration began, to a decisive extent, among the Chinese capitalists affected by the liquidation of capitalist trade and, then also among other misled strata.

2. After Liao Cheng-chi's 1 May speech, despite the 1961 agreement, China's Hanoi Embassy issued passports on a mass scale to Chinese of Vietnamese citizenship.

3. Peking has announced that it would send ships to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City for those who wish to be repatriated.

Using Chinese nationals against the countries admitting them is not new to Peking. The Maoist leaders incited Chinese national minorities against the governments of most Southeast Asian countries in the mid-sixties, during the time of the notorious "Cultural Revolution." Many such interesting details could be revealed by former Cambodian Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is now under house arrest in Phnom Penh, and who was obliged to prohibit the Cambodian-Chinese Friendship Society in 1967. Peking is now using--not unsuccessfully-- Chinese nationals as its fifth column in Vietnam. Peking leaders are trying to use the tempest stirred up by their agents for two fundamental propaganda objectives.

The fable of the oppressed Chinese and their generous admission [to the PRC] is primarily aimed at approximately 20 million Chinese living outside China, mainly in Southeast Asian countries, and secondarily at the masses at home. In the Southeast Asian countries the Chinese account for only 5 percent of the general population, yet they dominate commercial life; in recent times they have sent relatives $500 million to $1 billion annually by various means.

The Peking leadership has been trying of late to induce the Chinese capitalists living in Southeast Asian countries to send home as much money as possible for financing the modernization program announced at the 11th CCP Congress; and by defending the Chinese capitalists affected by the socialist transformation of trade in South Vietnam, Peking is trying to win the sympathy of the Chinese capitalists living in the other Southeast Asian countries, almost to imply that it is prepared to act in defense of their privilege as exploiters. However, the impact of its procedure is greatly spoiled by the fact that it has remained utterly silent about the real persecution of approximately 500,000 Chinese living in Cambodia, including a large number of capitalists.

This fable must be told to domestic public opinion as well, since Hua Kuo-feng's government must somehow explain why Vietnam, which had previously been regarded as a friend, has now been proclaimed an enemy. Like Mao Tse-tung, his heirs also lack the courage to openly reveal to the Chinese people that the internationalist policy of the SRV upsets their great power and their hegemonistic aspirations, and that is why they do what they can to make both its domestic and international position more difficult. Still, they speak of their motives, which they conceal from the people, most candidly to representatives of imperialist powers. It has emerged from reports by bourgeois journalists operating in Peking that, in talks with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's chief national security adviser, the Chinese leaders--notably Teng Hsiao-ping--presented Vietnam as one of Peking's and Washington's most savage common enemies. At these talks Peking leaders strove to coordinate Chinese and U.S. policy against the SRV. Peking goes all out to be worthy of General Haig's praise that China is practically an Asian member of NATO.

Despite the increasingly hostile action of Chinese leaders, the SRV Government, with its customary composure, proposes that representatives of the two countries' parties and governments enter into negotiations to settle the disputed issues that have arisen. However, according to indications, the Chinese leaders--like their Cambodian puppets--are not seeking to come to terms, but to further aggravate the situation.

BRIEFS

ARMY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a Hungarian party worker delegation led by Laszlo Karakas, member and head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, traveled to Moscow on 5 June. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

SOVIET MILITARY JUDICIAL DELEGATION--The delegation of Soviet military judicial organs led by Judicial Lt Gen S.S. Maksimov and Judicial Maj Gen J.S. Bushuev, which has been studying the work of the administration of military justice, departed our country on Monday. They were received by Defense Minister Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Minister of Justice Imre Markoja, Chairman of the Supreme Court Odon Szakacs and Deputy Supreme Prosecutor Maj Gen Gyorgy Biro. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

SENEGALESE PARTY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Senegalese African Independence Party, led by Secretary General Seydou Cissokho, arrived in our country on Monday. Janos Berecz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's foreign affairs department, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jun 78 p 3 AU]

PORT CRANES FOR GHANA--Budapest, June 3, MTI--The Hungarian shipyard and crane factor has concluded its first deal with a West African country. Under an agreement signed with Ghana, the Hungarian factory will deliver four 10-ton capacity portal cranes to Ghana in the coming year. The deal is worth 1.6 million dollars. The Hungarian cranes will operate in the port towns of Terna and Tabradi. The Hungarian shipyard and cranes factory has already supplied several socialist countries and Greece with similar-type cranes. Now they have contracted for the delivery of the further developed variation of the 10-ton ones. Currently they are negotiating Libyan and Yugoslav sales of portal cranes, but the major market for these products remains the Soviet Union. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

PARTY DOCUMENTS--The documents from the party Central Committee session of April 19 and 20 have been published in booklet form. The publication contains Janos Kadar's speech and the Central Committee's resolution on work done since the 11th congress, and on the party's tasks. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 30 May 78 LD]

MORE ON GIEREK'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DAY ADDRESS

LD080926Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the day of the chemical industry workers, Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, met a group of workers of the chemical, glass and ceramic and paper industry. The meeting was attended by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee; Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the Central Committee; Zbginiew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, head of the Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Building; Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski; and Zdzislaw Andruskiewicz, head of the Central Committee Department of Public Organizations, Sport and Tourism.

Henryk Konopacki, minister of the chemical industry, and other participants in the meeting informed Comrade Edward Gierek of the present and long-term affairs of this industry, which employs more than 350,000 workers. The largest number of engineers work in this branch of the national economy. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry last year supplied the market with goods to the value of nearly Z70 billion, which means an increase of 9 billion as compared to 1976, with a simultaneous growth in exports of 9.5 percent. But the main task of the chemical industry is supply of raw and other materials to various industries, as well as to building and agriculture. Owing to objective reasons, such as a shortage of power, gas and some imported raw materials, from last November to February of this year the industry did not completely fulfill its cooperative obligations. At present, all personnel are working on eliminating the arrears of last January and February. Production in March demonstrated that the chemical industry workers will eliminate a substantial part of the arrears, because they are aware of the part played by this industry in the national economy. Delays in the realization of investment in this ministry are an obstacle to the fulfillment of this year's program and that of subsequent years. The dates for handing these objects over for use must be observed.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Edward Gierek stressed that the chemical industry, despite the fact that it experiences many difficulties, is a factor in Poland's level of economic development; chemistry is ever present in the life of man and in all branches of the national economy. Therefore its role will grow. The chemical industry is predisposed to the development of export production, to the use of the country's raw materials and technology. This is clearly testified to by export success of the pharmaceutical industry and the industry of perfumery and cosmetics. This also applies to other branches of the chemical industry, which can export their products or facilitate the development of exports by other industries and agriculture. The chemical industry will also help to solve, to a great extent, problems concerning the production of food. This applies to mineral fertilizers, methods for the protection of plants, means of preserving food and fodder, and in other areas. The present difficulties, stated Comrade Gierek, are of an objective nature. But we must already look toward the future and see the chemical industry's part in the further development of the country. The second program worked out in the ministry for expanding the chemical basis of the national economy must aim at the overcoming of immediate difficulties, such as excessive use of power in the industry and excessive imports of raw materials. It is essential to work out a program which takes into account the maximum use of the country's raw materials, better processing of oil and the use of gas for the chemical industry's purposes. Such a program would solve a number of our economy's problems. For instance, an increase in the production of carbide and acetylene would facilitate production of artificial fibers, without increasing imports of oil. The use in the chemical industry of salt and coal--raw materials which we have in abundance--would make it possible to develop branches of the chemical industry completely independent of imports. In this context, Comrade Edward Gierek stated, it is essential to realize the program of the rationalization of imports, which should increase interest in the country's raw materials.

The chemical industry has already begun this realization. It is essential to fulfill the investment plans of the industry and to take into account the needs of this industry in the plans of the coming 5-year period.

In concluding the meeting, the first secretary of the party's Central Committee conveyed to all the workers of the chemical industry wishes for success in work and in personal life.

OBASANJO MEETS GIEREK, VISITS GDANSK, GDYNIA

LD031852Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Military Federal Government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In the morning, General Obasanjo, accompanied by Deputy Premier Franciszek Kaim, stayed at the Gdansk coast. The head of the Nigerian Government toured the antiquities of Gdansk and was informed about the destruction and reconstruction of the city. From the passenger landing-stage General Obasanjo left by sea for Gdynia. During the voyage by hydrofoil, he became acquainted with the heroic history of Westerplatte, with the development of the Gdansk agglomeration, and with the northern port and shipyards. In Gdynia, General Obasanjo visited the Paris commune shipyard. In the afternoon the Nigerian guest returned to Warsaw.

PZPR AKTIV DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS

LD082150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At its conference in the offices of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw today, the party economic activ discussed economic cooperation and trade with socialist countries, paying particular attention to our trade relations with the Soviet Union. It was stressed during the conference that our cooperation with CEMA member-countries makes it possible for Poland to achieve its fundamental social and economic aims and protects our economy from the fluctuating trends of capitalist markets.

STATEMENT TO BRAZIL ON NAZI'S EXTRADITION NOTED

LD071414Y Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June PAP--Following the motion of the Polish minister of justice submitted to the prosecutor general, the Polish Foreign Ministry informed the Brazilian Government about Poland's stand concerning the extradition of Nazi criminal Gustav Franz Wagner.

G.F. Wagner is one of the main war criminals responsible for the murders committed on millions of Poles and foreigners in Poland. Wagner was deputy commandant of the concentration camp of Sobibor.

According to the international law observed after the Second [World] War all people guilty of genocide and participation in the fascist programme of mass annihilation in the occupied territories are to be extradited to those states in which the crimes were committed. On June 5, the Polish ambassador to Brazil advised the Brazilian Foreign Ministry of Poland's stance on Wagner's extradition. On this occasion, he voiced his conviction that Wagner will be extradited in concord with the rules of law and justice.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 8 June

AU081747Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the FRG, arrived in Bucharest today on a visit. The guest is accompanied by Eberhardt Dingelt, head of the party's foreign relations section.

On arrival, Willy Brandt was welcomed by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vasile Musat, secretary of the Central Committee, and by party aktivists.

Ceausescu Receives Brandt

AU090750Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had talks in Snagov yesterday with Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party. They exchanged views on developing relations between our parties and peoples. They also discussed certain aspects of the current international situation regarding peace, security and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, as well as developing cooperation among states. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then invited the guest to dinner.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU082037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Report on speech by Romanian prime minister Manea Manescu at UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, in New York 8 June 1978]

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 8/6/1978--After having conveyed, on the authority of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, wishes of success to the session, Prime Minister Manea Manescu considered that this is meant to open constructive and fruitful prospects to disarmament, to record concrete steps in the attainment of this vital desideratum of the whole of mankind.

The speaker then said among others: The implementation of disarmament is a constant target of the foreign policy of Socialist Romania, the building of a world without weapons and without wars is a central objective of the way of social and political thought and action of President Nicolae Ceausescu, [a] fundamental goal of his busy and remarkable activity internationally.

The document "Romania's Stand on Disarmament, Nuclear Disarmament First of All and the Establishment of - Lasting Peace in the World" was submitted, on the initiative of President Nicola Ceausescu, to the United Nations in 1975, a document which includes a set of concrete and realistic measures for transition to disarmament. By this document Romania declared from the beginning for the calling of a General Assembly session devoted particularly to disarmament, considering just and necessary that the most stringent problem of international life be directly discussed by the most embracing forum of the world nations.

We attach great importance to the consensus registered by the initiative of the non-alined countries concerning the convening of this (special session).

The particular attention paid to and interest shown in the session proceedings by the socialist Republic of Romania were reflected by a special resolution of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party includes a set of firm proposals for establishing the orientations of principle enabling the taking of effective disarmament measures. The Romanian people, just as all the peoples of the world, hope that by the effort of all participants an all-embracing document will be (adopted) in the end, to include generally acceptable measures in accordance with the major imperative--the realisation of disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily.

The Socialist Republic of Romania consistently founds its relations with the other states, its foreign policy, on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, respect for territorial integrity, non-recourse to threat or use of force, assertion of each people's sacred and imprescriptible right to develop self-dependently, in conformity with its will and aspirations. In Romania's opinion, the promotion and observance of these principles, which are gaining ever more vigorous ground in the world, are a sine qua non of new relations of confidence and peaceful cooperation among all the nations of the world.

A course toward detente and cooperation, though of a limited nature and fragile, started to take shape in recent years.

At the same time, we observe an intensification of the policy of re-dividing the world into zones of influence and domination, a fact which leads to the sharpening of the negative phenomena in international life.

We note with anxiety that the international situation has been worsening of late, involving serious risks for the destiny of mankind, including the danger of a new war.

It is most obvious that an end has to be put to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, to the spheres of influence and domination, and the right of each nation to develop free and organise its life in keeping with its own aspirations has to be observed in order to build a world without weapons and without wars, to advance on the path of disarmament.

We consider that the problems facing mankind today call for the participation of all countries in international life and mainly of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries, which are directly interested in the abolishment of the imperialist policy, in respecting each people's national independence and sovereignty.

Of special importance for ensuring and consolidating peace is the definitive abolition of the vestiges of colonialism and neo-colonialism, of the racist and apartheid policy, the liberation of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, of the majority population in South Africa, self-determination and self-dependent development of the peoples in these countries just as of all peoples of the world.

Setting out from the realities of international life, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania is convinced that everything has to be done for genuine disarmament conditions to be created, immediate, more resolute and energetical action taken for the political negotiated settlement of all existing conflicts.

In the Romanian Government's opinion, disarmament and the peaceful settlement of international differences are interdependent and condition each other. The perpetuation of armed conflicts, of the hotbeds of tension and of war is a (?serious) obstacle in the way of disarmament.

Romania is determined to unabatedly militate for the political negotiated settlement of all hotbeds of tension and of war.

Under the conditions when the danger of aggression persists, the concern of the states with ensuring national security is only natural. As long as disarmament measures are not implemented, each state has the duty and obligation to its own people to secure the necessary defence capacity. But this cannot mean the realisation of a so-called military equilibrium by arming competition, which in itself carries the risk of a world conflagration. Romania considers that for progress to be made in disarmament and security conditions created to all states, it is essential to aim at attaining an equilibrium by steadily lowering the ceiling of armings, by international cooperation and detente.

This is why Romania emphasizes that everything has to be done to halt the upward course of armings--as a vital command of international peace and security, of progress and flourishing of human civilization.

In spite of the imperious demand to start disarmament without delay, although many resolutions were adopted by the UN and lengthy negotiations held in the Geneva disarmament committee, the results obtained so far cannot be considered satisfactory.

That is why a radical turning point has to be made in broaching disarmament (?problems), in order to break the deadlock reached by the negotiations and channelling them along the path of specific results. Romania holds that the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation can fulfill an important part along this line, on the programme of measures and negotiation mechanisms permitting an actual transition to disarmament.

Starting from the realistic concept that disarmament cannot be obtained at once, Romania has in view, first of all, a set of transitory measures that can be applied immediately, meant to generate and develop the process of reducing the arms race, favouring military disengagement, improving the climate and strengthening confidence internationally. By this, conditions would be created for the gradual application of measures for the more and more substantial reduction of arming, with a view to attaining the final goal--general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all.

In this respect, Romania suggests:

1. As a first step, all participating states should agree to freeze military expenditures, the military effective [as received] and armaments at the 1978 level, simultaneously with the pledge that, subsequently, in 1979, these be reduced gradually. In the first stage, by 1985, the reduction should be of at least 10-15 per cent compared with the present level.

Understanding the role and responsibility incumbent on the big states in international life, bearing in mind that these have the biggest military effectives and armaments and that they have the main share in allocating funds for arming, it is necessary that the measures for freezing and reducing the military budgets and armaments should start with these states.

The sums saved due to these measures should be used for peaceful purposes. Romania proposes that part of these be earmarked by each state for the development of its own economy, for social actions and raising the standard of living of its people. The rest should be placed in a fund of the United Nations for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in the first place those with an annual per capita 500-600 dollars income.

2. Another group of measures stipulated by Romania refers to military disengagement and diminishing the danger of confrontation among states.

In this context, we suggest the adoption by all states of the commitment not to station further troops and armaments on the territories of other states and to pass then to the gradual cutting down of the existing effectives and their demobilisation, ensuring the withdrawal of all foreign troops to within the limits of the national frontiers and dismantling of military bases on the territories of other states.

As an important measure for military disengagement we suggest the establishment of security and demilitarized zones, 15-20 km inland from the national frontiers, as also the firm commitment of all states to notify of troop movements and large-scale military manoeuvres, renunciation of military manoeuvres, particularly multinational ones, near the frontiers of other states.

3. Romania considers that for ensuring international detente and peace an end has to be put to the division of the world into military blocs. For this desideratum to be obtained, the Romanian Government proposes for the current stage that the member states of various military alliances take the commitment not to admit new members, not to increase the military effectives nor raise the level of armaments above the current year level, and to gradually cut down the activities of the military blocs. Conditions could thus be provided for the start of negotiations concerning the simultaneous abolishment of the military blocs, including NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

4. [Word indistinct] the measures proposed by Romania an important objective is disarmament and, to this end, military disengagement in Europe--without which one cannot speak of security and peace. Bearing in mind also the unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade meeting, Romania considers necessary that:

--All European states take firm commitments for the reduction and cessation of military manoeuvres, of every kind of demonstration of strength at the borders of other countries.

--The foreign troops and armaments stationed on the territories of other European states be cut down 10-15 per cent by 1985, simultaneously with the reduction, in the same proportion, of the national troops of all countries, participants in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the dismantling of foreign military bases, nuclear bases first of all and the withdrawal of all troops to within their national borders. [sentence as received]

--Negotiations be started for the concomitant abolition of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, under the conditions of measures guaranteeing the security and sovereignty of all peoples of Europe, excluding the possibility of surprise attacks against any country.

--An all-European pact be concluded, with the participation of all states that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, containing the pledge to renounce the threat or use of force.

5. Romania firmly upholds that priority be given to nuclear disarmament within the disarmament efforts.

In this connection, Romania declares for:

--The conclusion of an agreement under which the nuclear weapon states pledge not to use such weapons against the non-nuclear states,

--The renunciation by nuclear states to locate new nuclear weapons of the territory of other countries,

--Halting the improvement of nuclear weapons and their manufacture.

In the same respect we suggest the cessation of manufacture of chemical, biological, ecological, radiological and any other kind of mass destruction weapons, neutron ones included, banning and outlawing their use and their elimination from military arsenals.

6. The Romanian Government wants to reaffirm this time too that the measures aiming at reducing nuclear arming must in no way affect the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes by all states.

The Romanian Government suggests in this respect the working out of a concrete programme of action under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning international cooperation in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

7. To the end of providing conditions for implementing nuclear disarmament, Romania considers it necessary to adopt concrete measures for creating zones of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

In this context the Romanian Government reiterates its proposal of turning the Balkans into a zone of good neighbourliness, peace and broad cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

We lay particular stress on the fact that in Romania's conception the states in the denuclearized geographic zones must have real guarantees from the nuclear powers that the latter will never and under no circumstances use nuclear weapons against them, and free access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes.

Firmly declaring and acting for attaining disarmament, Romania considers it necessary to stress the unquestionable right of each state to develop in conditions of complete security, to ensure its defence capacity as long as disarmament is not achieved, to have firm guarantees against any interference in internal affairs, against the danger of an armed aggression.

For making sure that the countries will not be drawn into military conflicts, Romania suggests to this end the conclusion of an international agreement under which all states should pledge to solve any litigious issues by peaceful and political means exclusively, by negotiations between the parties concerned.

In the same context, Romania suggests the setting up of an organism of good offices and conciliation subordinated to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

9. [numbering as received] In defining, establishing and implementing disarmament measures, Romania attaches greatest importance to the enhancement of the United Nations' role.

Each people has the right to security, to peace--and this makes legitimate the right of all states to take part in the world effort for solving the disarmament questions, the United Nations offering the most adequate framework in this respect, by its universal character.

We consider that the United Nations, by its supreme body--the General Assembly--must systematically analyse the disarmament activity, define the principles governing the negotiations and see to their observance.

Related to this, Romania declares for the convening of other sessions of the General Assembly on disarmament in the future, which should analyse the stage of applying the measures to be convenanted at this session and establish new disarmament measures. We also share the idea of calling a world disarmament conference under the U.N. aegis, with the agreement of all states and the participation of representatives of broad political, public and social circles.

We also consider it necessary that measures should be adopted for improving the functioning and raising the efficiency of the Geneva disarmament committee. Specifically, we suggest that this session adopt recommendations which should ensure the concentration of the Geneva committee activity on essential disarmament questions, on the (?democratization) of the organization and chairing of its proceedings and renunciation of the co-chairmanship system, on the participation of all the states concerned, on an equal footing, in negotiations, on open debates, so that they should be put under public opinion's control.

10. All states' interests in international security require that the application of all measures for halting the arms race and for passing to disarmament should be made under an adequate international control. It is necessary that the object of control, the ways of exercising it and its mechanisms should be convenanted by the agreement of all states concerned.

Starting from these considerations, Romania suggests the foundation of an appropriate international disarmament organism open to the participation of all states, operating within the United Nations and under the (?direct) authority of the General Assembly.

Likewise, we consider it advisable that the first committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations deal exclusively with disarmament matters.

Romania considers that, in order to be fruitful, this session of the General Assembly of the United Nations should proceed in a working, constructive spirit, all efforts being concentrated on elaborating a comprehensive final document, all its component elements--the declaration, the programme of action and the negotiation mechanisms including clear and committing provisions. Our session shall have to open fresh prospects to approaching the disarmament problems, elaborate clear recommendations for bringing about actual progress in disarmament, provide the framework of the future disarmament negotiations whose final objective should be the conclusion of a treaty of general and complete disarmamentuunder a concrete and efficacious international control.

Meets With Waldheim

AU0910567 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] United Nations, (AGERPRES), 9/6/1978--The Romanian prime minister Manea Manescu had an interview with Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary-general.

On instruction from President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed was Romania's and her president's appreciation of the selfless and persevering activity the UN secretary-general carries on in the service of international peace and security.

In his turn Kurt Waldheim assessed highly Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outstanding contribution to improving interstate relations, to strengthening the UN role, to the assertion of the ideals of peace and collaboration in the international life.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, occasioned an exchange of views on the problems of the UN special session's agenda, as well as a reviewing of major aspects of the international life.

The UN secretary-general gave a luncheon for the Romanian prime minister.

In the toast he raised on the occasion, the UN secretary-general stressed that Romania stood out by its firm attachment to the UN ideals and principles, by its particularly active participation in the general efforts for building a new, juster and more equitable international order, for the attainment of the desideratum of disarmament.

Answering, Prime Minister Manea Manescu thanked for the friendly, warm appreciations made of Romania's foreign policy and its activity at the United Nations.

The Romanian prime minister stressed that Romania would continue acting with the same tireless vigour for enhancing the role of the U.N. in solving the major issues facing the international community. The speaker expressed in conclusion the conviction that, by the common efforts of all peace-loving forces, progress could be made in adopting genuine military disengagement measures, reducing and halting the arms race.

AGERPRES INTERVIEWS BRITAIN'S CALLAGHAN

AU081028Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Text of interview given by British Prime Minister James Callaghan to AGERPRES--date not given]

[Text] Question: You will soon meet in London with President Nicolae Ceausescu. How do you view President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, the talks that will be held on that occasion and their importance for developing the relations between Romania and Great Britain in economic, scientific-technical and other areas of joint interest?

Answer: The British Government attaches great importance to President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, the first state visit to Great Britain by a socialist head of state. Romania is playing an increasingly important role in the world arena, and President Nicolae Ceausescu personally has acquired a well-earned reputation as a statesman of international stature, possessed of a profound knowledge and understanding of international issues. I am very much looking forward to our talks and I am confident that they will be very interesting and extremely important.

Obviously, we hope that the visit will have a significant effect on our bilateral relations, which are already very good. The visit by my predecessor, Harold Wilson, to Romania in 1975 was highly successful; together with President Nicolae Ceausescu he signed an important joint declaration on the relations between our countries. The document remains valid today and I hope that it will be reaffirmed in June.

Under the joint declaration of 1975 it was agreed that by 1980 our bilateral trade should increase at least 250 percent over the level of 1974. We have always viewed this commitment as minimal, and personally I hope that after this state visit our trade will exceed that target well before the expiration of the time limit set.

As for scientific and technological cooperation, our countries signed an agreement in 1967. The program on cultural exchanges continues to be implemented, and we hope to sign a new cultural agreement during the visit. As far as we are concerned, the British Council and the Center for Promoting Understanding Between Great Britain and East European Countries will also continue to do their best to promote additional exchanges. However, we hope that during the visit we will sign documents on British-Romanian cooperation in the areas of agriculture, transport and aviation.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, we would like to hear your viewpoint on the steps that should be taken to implement the principles and provisions of the final document of Helsinki, so that efforts for security, cooperation and military disengagement on our continent meet the general interests of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe.

Answer: Under the final document of Helsinki, signed by heads of state or government, the governments have committed themselves unconditionally to implement the document's provisions. Great Britain rejects any interpretation linking fulfillment of those obligations to any broader political developments, as being incompatible with the wording of the final document and with the requirements of detente. Fulfillment of its pledges by each government will create the atmosphere necessary to further consolidate peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe. I therefore hope that by the time the Madrid meeting is convened all the governments will be implementing all the provisions of the final document more strictly.

Renewed efforts are also required to promote the implementation of those provisions on a bilateral level. In this respect, we appreciate our ministerial and official exchanges with representatives of the Romanian Government on matters concerning the CSCE. I am very much looking forward to continuing this dialog during the forthcoming talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu. On a multilateral level, Great Britain shares Romania's disappointment with the unsatisfactory results of the CSCE meeting in Belgrade. In our opinion, renewed efforts must be made. We attach importance to the three forthcoming meetings of experts agreed upon in Belgrade, and we will contribute to achieving positive results.

In the time left to us before the Madrid meeting in 1981, it is very important that all the governments intensify their efforts to implement the final document, as this is the only way to insure the necessary conditions for its success. At the same time, it would be useful to proceed to bilateral exchanges of views between governments on topics on which progress can be made in Madrid.

Question: In view of the upsurge in the arms race, and of the dangers implied by this negative reality of the contemporary world, what specific disarmament measures do you think could be adopted in the light of the UN special session on disarmament?

Answer: The British Government is committed to the aim of general and complete disarmament, under strict and effective international control. This cannot be achieved overnight. Nevertheless, the past years' approach calling for separate agreements has not produced satisfactory progress. Therefore, we hail the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament as a means of producing a new momentum toward disarmament.

We hope that the special session will second our suggestion for a new approach calling for the adoption of a program to coordinate specific measures to limit the arms race and enhance trust in the coming few years. [paragraph continues]

Our ideas on such a first program have been expounded in the draft action program to be adopted by the special session. We hope that it will be implemented between now and the second special session in the beginning of the 1980's, which will then be in a position to consider a further program. Our ideas include the immediate conclusion of a SALT II agreement, to be followed by new negotiations on strategic armaments, and a comprehensive treaty banning nuclear experiments, which should ban all nuclear explosions.

We recommend that the measures to enhance trust already adopted in Europe within the framework of the CSCE final document should also be extended to other areas of the world. We hope that the UN study that we are suggesting will mark the beginning of serious international debates on limiting the stockpiling of conventional arms at world level, and that it will prepare the ground for the negotiation of multilateral agreements among suppliers and clients and for reducing the arms trade. We have also suggested that the United Nations should draft studies in the key area of maintaining peace and reducing tension at an international level.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, in view of the deepening gaps between the rich and poor countries, and of the negative consequences of this situation on the world economy and international life, how do you view the establishment of a new world economic order, an idea which is increasingly gaining ground in the contemporary world?

Answer: I believe that one of our major priorities is to help the world economy out of the present recession. Both the developing and the developed countries stand to benefit from an economic recovery. This is why I introduced a plan calling for concerted international efforts to redress the world economy. My plan, which will be discussed at the summit meeting of the main industrialized countries in Bonn on 16 and 17 July, includes an appeal to increase the flow of capital toward the poorer countries.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, what are the chief lines of your government's program on key economic and social sectors, and what are the targets you have set to solve certain problems confronting Great Britain?

Answer: The chief guidelines of our government's economic and social policy follow the great traditions of democratic socialism, aiming, as they do, at expanding our historical freedoms, at strengthening and developing our industry, and at securing a more decent life for all, particularly for the poor and needy.

We are convinced that our people's talents and energy can only blossom in a society in which harmony and understanding go hand in hand with efficiency and initiative. We reject the concept of a choice between a prosperous and efficient England, and a society based on care and compassion. As socialist-democrats we believe that these two aspects are mutually complementary.

Question: Is there any message you would like to convey to the Romanian people?

Answer: Please tell the Romanian people how much we are looking forward to President Nicolae Ceausescu's and Mme Elena Ceausescu's visit to Great Britain. We hope that they will enjoy their short stay here, and that the visit will lead to the development of even closer relations between our two countries. I also hope that this important visit will contribute to intensifying the exchanges between our countries in all areas: political, commercial, scientific, cultural, and also tourism. I was pleased to learn that an increasing number of British tourists are visiting Romania. Tourism is an important means of bringing people together and of deepening international understanding. We hope to be able to greet more Romanian visitors in our country. I would also like to take this opportunity to compliment you on the remarkable way in which the Romanian people reacted to the recent natural disasters which afflicted Romania, especially the massive earthquake last year, without relaxing the impressive economic targets that they had set for themselves. [paragraph continues]

Their courage and determination have earned our deepest admiration.

Above all, I hope that President Ceausescu's state visit will open up an era of cooperation and deeper understanding between our two countries, and that it will contribute to expanding the contacts between our peoples at all levels.

RADULESCU RECEIVED BY FRANCE'S BARRE

AU082100Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] In Paris on the occasion of the ninth session of the joint Romanian-French intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy prime minister, was received by Prime Minister Raymond Barre. This was an opportunity to exchange greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. During their talk, the sides examined how the actions agreed upon at the summit level are being implemented and noted that trade exchange, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and France have continuously developed. They agreed upon means to finalize certain cooperation ventures that will contribute to expanding and diversifying economic relations.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YEMEN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Received by President 'Ali

AU071237Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Aden, 5 June, (AGERPRES)--On Monday the chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, received Constantin Caruntu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the PDRY, who presented his credentials.

On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian ambassador conveyed to President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali a cordial message of friendship and most sincere wishes for success for the PDRY people in developing their country.

Expressing thanks, President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali in his turn conveyed a cordial message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for success in Romania's continuous development. After the accreditation ceremony, the PDRY president had a talk with the Romanian ambassador in a cordial atmosphere. The PDRY president wished the Romanian ambassador success in his mission and assured him of his full support, as well as the support of the Presidential Council and of the government.

Received by Party Leader

AU081320Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Messages were exchanged on behalf of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], 'Abdul Fattah Isma'il, when the latter received the Romanian ambassador to Aden, Constantin Caruntu. The two sides discussed the relations between the RCP and the United Political Organization of the National Front of the PDRY, and the two parties' efforts to build socialism.

'Abdul Fattah Isma'il accepted an invitation from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Grand National Assembly to visit Romania.

CARTER'S SPEECH SEEN CAUSING POLEMICS WITH USSR

LD081819Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter's speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis yesterday has caused new and strong polemics between Moscow and Washington.

Specially criticized is President Carter's statement that the U.S. is well prepared both for confrontation and cooperation, while it is up to the Soviet Union to choose.

Also objected to is Carter's claim that the Soviet Union is remarkably increasing its military assistance and trying to export its form of government. The TASS news agency accuses Washington of such behaviour, writing that the "propaganda material" used by Carter in his speech was necessary in order to justify the U.S. and NATO pretensions to the role of a "global gendarme". The policy of the U.S. is the main obstacle on the road to detente, peaceful cooperation and disarmament, the TASS news agency concludes.

On the other hand, Carter's statement on the importance of Soviet-U.S. negotiations to limit strategic nuclear weapons has been received with obvious satisfaction here. Especially underlined are Carter's assurances that the negotiations will not be linked to developments in other spheres of rivalry, nor will any other conditions be set for continuing this process.

Thus in initial reactions to Carter's latest speech, a clear distinction is made between questions of importance to the development of bilateral relations, detente and rapprochement in a "basic direction", primarily towards strategic arms limitation, from questions pertaining to any further confrontation between the two superpowers in different atmospheres and different world troublespots.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH

LD081906Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The world waited with great attention for President Carter's speech in Annapolis. However, despite all the expectations, the President was not completely explicit, by which he obviously wanted to induce Moscow to reexamine the possible consequences of the bloc confrontation in Africa, owing to which there has been a sudden deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations. Milka Sundic comments:

Carter's speech in Annapolis gave no real reply to those who expected his speech to confirm or deny the reports on the new deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations. The key thought in Carter's speech is that the United States is equally prepared both for negotiations and for confrontation, though in this connection he gave priority to cooperation with the Soviet Union, provided Moscow's behavior is different from what it is now. This is to say that the U.S. President does not feel that the United States and its Atlantic pact allies should change their behavior in any way.

Nevertheless, the impression remains--despite the fact that Carter also criticized the Soviet internal policy--that relations with Moscow continue to be the main preoccupation of Washington's foreign policy and that Washington will go on striving to continue the dialog with Moscow within the strict limits of the bloc division.

To be more precise, he suggested that the Soviet Union take its hands off Africa or, in other words, not to extend the zone of its influence to regions outside its orbit. Otherwise--at least that is what transpires from Carter's speech--the United States and its allies have the same right to intervene wherever they consider this to be necessary.

In this way the French intervention in Zaire, carried out with Washington's technical assistance, was left without any justification, even a formal one, because no such justification is considered necessary since the other side has already achieved an advantage which it did not possess until yesterday.

No one naturally expected that the Soviet-Cuban presence in Ethiopia and Angola would be left without a reply from the West, but it is difficult to accept the explanation that the presence of one bloc in Africa can be justified by the presence of the other, especially if the aim of this presence is to prevent Africa from deciding its own destiny.

It is noteworthy that President Carter neither confirmed nor denied reports of differences in his leading team. One can say that he made it clear both to Vance and to Brzezinski that it was he who decided Washington's foreign political moves, but that he did not want to dispense with the services of either of them. In other words, Carter will decide himself whether, and if so when the talks on SALT II will resume, most probably at an appropriate price. Perhaps the talks in Helsinki on killer satellites will also provide an opportunity to test the desire of the two superpowers to resume the dialog on the second stage of strategic nuclear disarmament or at least to see what kind of effect the latest Soviet-U.S. differences have had on their relations in general.

If we are to do any forecasting, it seems, despite everything, that the public polemics between Moscow and Washington do not represent a true indicator of the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. There have already been similar polemics before and usually they ended in a compromise. This, if one is to judge from everything, will happen again this time, though perhaps it will be accompanied by arrangements in keeping with the breadth and depth of the momentary disagreement.

It is true that the outcome of the current crisis in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union greatly depends also on how Moscow will interpret Carter's latest speech, in other words on what it will consider to be the main aspect of the speech, which was not intended only for Moscow but also for the U.S. critics of Carter's policy.

Whatever happens, the world cannot shake off the impression that the present Soviet-U.S. confrontation, which is accompanied by a noticeable escalation of Washington's behavior, is the consequence of a deep crisis of the bloc policy and the blocs' aspiration to shape the world's destiny in accordance with their own criteria. Practice has shown on innumerable occasions that this kind of behavior does not leave anyone unaffected, not even the great powers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Addresses SFRY Representatives

LD071600Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, spoke to Yugoslav economic representatives in New York last night about the foreign policy of the SFRY and current questions of the internal development of our country.

The bulk of his address was devoted to the forthcoming 11th Congress of the LCY. In this context reference was made to current economic trends in Yugoslavia.

During the meeting in the SFRY mission in New York, Federal Secretary Vrhovec also familiarized the representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations with the political situation in the world, with the course of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, with the development of the nonalined movement and with the forthcoming conference of ministers of foreign affairs of all nonalined countries in Belgrade at the end of July.

Sees Cambodian, Other Officials

LD0722210Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, June 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs and chief delegate to the special session of the U.S. General Assembly on disarmament, Josip Vrhovec, met in New York today with Ieng Sary and Hafizollah Amin, vice-premiers and foreign ministers of Democratic Kampuchea and Afghanistan respectively, and with Jamaica's foreign minister, Patterson.

In his meetings with Ieng Sary, an exhaustive exchange of opinions on the problem of dispute between Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as on certain current problems in the nonalined movement was made.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Vice Premier Amin had a talk on developments in the nonaligned movement, the forthcoming ministerial conference of all the nonaligned countries in Belgrade toward the end of July, and on the development of bilateral cooperation.

Vrhovec and Jamaican Foreign Minister Patterson exchanged opinions on the course of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, cooperation in the nonaligned movement and preparations for the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned countries foreign ministers in the capital of Yugoslavia.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec also met with Mr Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of the council for the public affairs of the Church. In the ensuing talk, they discussed the work of the special disarmament session, a number of current questions in the sphere of international relations on which Yugoslavia and the Vatican have similar or close views, and the further development of bilateral relations.

ARMY WEEKLY INTERVIEWS UN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU0814360Y Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2026 25 May 78 p 28 AU

[D. Jankovic report on NARODNA ARMIJA interview with Lazar Mojsov, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs and president of the 32d regular session of the UN General Assembly and 10th special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, in Belgrade "prior to his departure for the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly", date of interview not given]

[Text] The world community has now reached a portentous crossroads, Lazar Mojsov pointed out at the beginning of his statement. The United Nations has been confronted by the serious challenge of how to stop the arms race which is ominously pushing the world to the brink of catastrophe.

This race is conducted and encouraged by the big powers and their military allies. According to published data the two superpowers and their NATO and Warsaw Pact partners are responsible for three-fourths of the total current military spending. Arms spending is rapidly increasing. It is estimated that this year it will total $400 billion as compared with the total $250 billion at the beginning of 1976. Or as someone has graphically described it: $1 million will be spent for military purposes in the world every minute. More than one half of this amount is spent for purchases of new and very costly weapons. (for example, a single Phantom-15 plane costs about $65 million)

Race in a Vicious Circle

This is an irrational race because it no longer serves any real military purpose. The big powers have such large quantities of weapons in their arsenals that in the event of a nuclear conflict they are capable of destroying each other several times over--actually, more than 10 times over. According to the estimates of some world institutes for the study of military balance, the Soviet Union is able to "wipe out" the United States 19 times and the United States is able to do the same to the other side 20 times.

Accordingly, this rivalry in armaments serves no military-strategic purpose but rather--to put it another way--the superiority of one or the other side is being tested and recalculated daily. It is not only the prestige of one or the other side but rather their behavior on the international scene that depends on this "weighing." If one side assesses that the opposite side has gained an advantage in one type of armament, then it increases its own military budget to surpass the opponent. Thus the spiral of military spending grows constantly and the negotiations between the United States and the USSR on limiting the strategic arms reaches an impasse.

Therefore, this military rivalry and this military spending spiral moves in a vicious circle of constant recalculations not only of the opponent's total destructive power but also of the superiority gained by the opponent in the individual types of weapons. If this continues, then both these countries and both bloc groups will not only have enormous financial expenses but this will also lead to a politically and psychologically unstable state of their relations. Detente will grow weaker and "the balance of fear" will be disrupted and these are the foundations on which the relations between the two superpowers are based.

All this dangerously threatens world peace. Both superpowers are aware of this. They strive to reach some accords and agreements on setting a ceiling to their military forces (SALT ane SOSIN) [acronyms as published] but they are not succeeding precisely because of the logic of this constant senseless race.

The other side of the problem is the enormous financial burden which the arms race represents both for its main protagonists and for the world as a whole. The total arms spending has now surpassed the world's spending for all forms of enlightenment and education and will soon surpass the total spending for the health care of the people. About 40 percent of all scientists are engaged in military endeavors instead of being oriented to finding new energy sources and a more efficient use of natural resources. The rich industrial countries are allocating $15 billion a year, that is, less than 4 percent of the current spending for arms, for all forms of aid to developing countries.

This irrational spending of the social product for armaments is particularly senseless in view of the enormous needs of the developing countries. During the 32d session of the UN General Assembly one of the heads of states cited the following data: The amount of $250 billion spent by the world for arms in 1975 would have been sufficient to enable each one of the 2.5 billion people now living near starvation to receive $100 and feed himself for one year.

Thus, in the material sense, too, the world has reached the extreme limits in this arms race. If this race continues, by the year 2000 mankind will be spending much more for means of war than for all other of its vital needs.

Tito--The Founder of World Discussion

For this reason Comrade Tito proposed at the fifth conference of the heads of states and governments [of nonalined countries] in Colombo in 1976 that, because of the unsatisfactory state of negotiations on ending the arms race, a special session of the UN General Assembly should be convened. The nonalined countries adopted this proposal and submitted it to the United Nations whose member countries unanimously adopted it.

Speaking then about what can be realistically expected from this session, Comrade Mojsov warned that this question should not be approached from any illusionistic assumptions. A single meeting--even at the world level--cannot make a breakthrough all at once in the direction of general and complete disarmament. For this reason the aims of the special session are much more modest and realistic.

The special session has five directions of action.

First of all, this meeting aims at contributing toward doing at least something to stop the spiral of growing military spending, to achieve even if only a freezing of military budgets particularly of the big powers or to reduce the rate of growth of their spending.

The third aim would be to reach some kind of an accord on the limited production and use of mass destruction weapons, particularly of nuclear weapons. There are many ideas in this connection proposing that the nuclear powers should publicly declare that they will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states or that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Even though no great credibility should be attached to various declarations, the public obligations of this kind have a political and psychological significance. In addition, the uranium used for nuclear missiles should be saved because of the economic and energy needs of the industrial countries themselves. Therefore, the entire complex of nuclear weapons represents the main direction of action at this special session.

The fourth aim of the session is to stop the production and sale of arms which represent a great burden for developing countries. In addition, enormous quantities of means of war are being delivered precisely to crisis areas and hotbeds of conflicts where a stockpiling of guns, tanks and planes may again result in inflaming and further spreading the conflicts. Israel, which is arming itself at a frightening rate, plays the leading role in this respect in the Middle East and this fact in its turn drives the Arab countries to also import these dangerous goods. [paragraph continues]

The situation is similar in yet another crisis hotbed which can be even more inflammable and difficult than this one, that is, in southern Africa. As in Israel, the Republic of South Africa is arming itself to the teeth (it has even claimed that it has nuclear weapons). It wants to suppress the liberation movements of its own population which struggles for the basic conditions of living and against the racist regime and apartheid. Thus, something must be done to prevent the arms deliveries to such dangerous regimes as those of Israel and South Africa. The United Nations cannot tolerate the arming of these states which represent a great threat not only to their neighbors but also to peace in the entire world.

For this purpose individual countries will appear before the special session with concrete demands. One of these demands will be the demand to condemn any attempt of Israel and South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons and another demand is that the main deliveries of arms to countries should be limited. However, these things will not be easy to prevent. If, let us say, President Carter were inclined to limit military deliveries, he is opposed by the military-industrial complex which is obtaining very high earnings precisely from arms.

Strengthening the Role of the United Nations

Finally, the fifth direction of action of the special session is toward strengthening the role of the United Nations in disarmament negotiations. The talks on this question until now have been mainly held only between the big powers. The disarmament committee was formed on the basis of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States and, in addition to the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member-countries, some nonalined countries are also in this committee. However, the committee is not a UN organ and thus the question raised now is how to bring the disarmament negotiating organ under the aegis of the United Nations.

The world organization devoted its first resolution in 1945 precisely to the disarmament problem. It was anticipated as early as at that time that the invention of the atomic bomb would result in such an arms race which would become a threat to the world. The United Nations has adopted some 350 resolutions on disarmament problems but no progress has been achieved in any manner. True, some agreements have been concluded but they are of such a secondary and marginal character that there has been no real breakthrough in disarmament negotiations. For this reason it is expected that a demand will be made at the special session that a session devoted to disarmament should be held every 3 or 4 years and that every year the agenda of the regular sessions of the General Assembly should include the following permanent item: How are the decisions and recommendations of the world organization being implemented. Furthermore, another question will be raised proposing to form a UN disarmament commission whose members will include all UN member-countries. This commission would be some kind of a general UN organ which will give instructions and will work out the principles showing how the concrete disarmament negotiations should be conducted.

These five directions of action, Lazar Mojsov pointed out at the conclusion of the interview, have been incorporated in the draft document which will be submitted to the special session. Many of its parts have not been coordinated by the preparatory committee and they will have to be resolved by this meeting of the world organization.

MORE ON SECRETARY LJUBICIC'S VISIT TO GREECE

Visits Tanagra Airbase

LD072217Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, June 7, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for National Defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, now on an official and friendly visit to the Greek Armed Forces at the invitation of the minister of national defense, Evangelos Averof, visited the air force base of Tanagra, near here, with his host this morning.

The Yugoslav guest also saw the exercises of the Greek force.

Received by Karamanlis

LD081839Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, June 8, (TANJUG)--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karmanalis today received the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic.

Yugoslav-Greek cooperation and current questions of international affairs are understood to have been discussed during the cordial and friendly meeting. The two friendly, neighbouring countries are particularly interested in the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the region.

Earlier, General Ljubicic called on Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis, their brief and cordial meeting was taken up largely with discussion of the past course of cooperation between the two neighbouring and friendly countries.

Later, the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, with his wife and associates, left by a special plane for the island of Corfu to visit the memorial cemetery there of the fallen World War-1 fighters and the nearby islet of Vido. They were accompanied by Greek Minister of National Defence Evangelos Averof.

Gen Ljubicic's visit to the Greek Armed Forces is very prominently reported in the Greek press.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Grlickov Receives PCI Delegation

LD072214Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2126 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Executive Committee, met today with Adalberto Minuchi, member of the Italian Communist Party directorate and Roman Ledo, Central Committee member of the Italian Communist Party. The two Italian officials are paying a brief visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency.

On this occasion an exhaustive exchange of opinions was carried out on cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Italian Communist Party. Also discussed was world developments and the two parties' activity in international affairs.

Djuranovic Receives Bank President

LD071742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council president received John Moor, president of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, today.

In the long and friendly talk conducted on this occasion, Djuranovic and Moor assessed cooperation to date between the U.S. Export-Import Bank and Yugoslav partners as favorable. Also noted with satisfaction was the growing interest and favorable prospects for expanding trade in both directions, as well as for further promoting long-term cooperation in joint investments production and on third markets.

A significant contribution to fulfilling these goals will be made by the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. which has expressed its readiness to fully engage itself in providing concrete support to the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

Dolanc Chairs Committee Meeting

LD081400Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 122d session of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held today, chaired by Stane Dolanc.

At the session, final preparations for the 11th LCY Congress were examined; Dragoljub Stavrev, member of the Executive Committee and president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee's commission for organizational preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, acquainted the Executive Committee with these preparations.

The Executive Committee concluded that the final preparations are progressing according to the set plan, and that those engaged in preparations for the congress and in preparing the host city of Belgrade had accomplished important work toward receiving the guests and delegates, and toward the successful work of the highest assembly of Yugoslav communists.

The session also examined certain other questions concerning the regular activities of the Executive Committee.

Hodza Receives New Soviet Envoy

LD081700Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] [no dateline]--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Nikolay Nikolayevich Rodionov, newly-appointed USSR ambassador to the SFRY, who presented his credentials.

Ambassador Rodionov conveyed greetings and best wishes to President Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the peoples of Yugoslavia, from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR leadership.

In his speech Rodionov said that it was a great honor for him to represent the USSR in our country, and that the peoples of the USSR and SFRY were linked by indissoluble and sincere friendship which had a centuries-long tradition.

This friendship, Rodionov stressed, was strengthened in the mutual struggle against fascism during World War II, and had been enriched with new content in the process of socialist construction.

Ambassador Rodionov said that the relations between our countries were, as a result of efforts on both sides, constantly on the upsurge and were becoming increasingly many-sided, embracing new spheres of activity. These relations were characterized by a high degree of understanding, trust and by constant contacts between the highest-ranking leaderships of both countries. A powerful impulse to the further all-round development of our cooperation, Ambassador Rodionov stressed, was given by the regular traditional meetings and talks between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Tito.

Ambassador Rodionov also commented on the successful cooperation between the two countries on the broader international level, cooperation characterized by identity or proximity of views on a number of major world problems.

Vice President Fadil Hodza expressed his thanks for the greetings and returned the greetings of President Tito and the SFRY Presidency to Chairman Brezhnev, the leadership and friendly people of the USSR.

In his reply Fadil Hodza stated that there existed very good, meaningful and friendly relations between the two countries in all fields, relations which were to mutual satisfaction continually on the upsurge and he stressed the rich and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, which was discussed on a long-term basis by Comrades Tito and Brezhnev during their numerous, traditionally friendly working meetings. These meetings fully correspond to the long-term interests and strivings of our peoples, further strengthened and enriched mutual friendship and without doubt served the broader interests of peace and progress in the world. In the most recent period, Fadil Hodza said, mutual links, contacts and cooperation in various fields had been powerfully strengthened between the LCY and the CPSU, parliaments, trade unions, youth and other sociopolitical organizations as well as state organs. This upheld the desires and efforts of both sides for constant strengthening and further development and deepening of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on the bases of mutually accepted principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, noninterference and full respect for individual characteristics of internal development and the international position of each individual country in particular.

On these bases, Fadil Hodza concluded, a high degree of mutual respect had been achieved, which enabled us to talk through dialogs and open discussions also about those questions upon which our opinions differ, thereby constantly contributing to the strengthening of international confidence and stability of relations in our overall cooperation.

Having stressed the importance attributed to Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on the broader international level and having given a positive appraisal to cooperation hitherto, Fadil Hodza particularly laid emphasis on the regular exchange of messages at the highest level, which in the field of cooperation has exceptional importance.

Present at the ceremony of presentation of credentials and talks were Slavko Kuhar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Marko Drobac, advisor to the SFRY Presidency; and diplomatic representatives of the USSR Embassy in Belgrade.

Hodza Receives New Romanian Envoy

LD072100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, (TANJUG)--Mihai Nicolae, the newly appointed ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia, called on Fadil Hodza, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, here today and presented him his credentials.

In the ensuing talk, Ambassador Nicolae emphasized that cooperation between the two countries, parties and nations develops vigorously and continuously, adding that Yugoslavia and Romania laid lasting foundations for broad friendly cooperation which suits the interests of the countries' socialist development and the common cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

For his part, Vice President Hodza asserted that the two countries maintain very close, substantial and traditionally friendly relations.

The policy of goodneighborly relations Yugoslavia and Romania have been successfully conducting in all forms for years now has experienced its full practical affirmation on the principles of full equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs with strict respect and appreciation, at the same time, for the varieties and specific characteristics of the internal development and international position of each of them, he stressed.

Hodza Receives New Bulgarian Envoy

LD072102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, (TANJUG)--Rajko Nikolov, the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia, made a call on Fadil Hodza, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and presented him his credentials here today.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are connected by profound historical ties, from their joint struggle [against] feudalism to their struggle for building socialism, Ambassador Nikolov said.

The heroic struggle fought by Yugoslavia's peoples led by President Tito in World War Two caused the admiration of the Bulgarian people, Nikolov said. The struggle against fascism made a forceful contribution to still closer rapprochement between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Pointing out that the two countries' bilateral cooperation in various spheres has yielded positive and useful results to date, Vice President Hodza said he must assert that this cooperation lags considerably behind the real possibilities, interests and needs of the two countries. Obviously, the problems and difficulties burdening their overall relations restrict the scope and content of the two countries' cooperation, he added. This is why, Hodza emphasized, both sides should exert efforts, without bystepping these problems, to promote and enlarge their bilateral cooperation in the spheres of economics, culture, science and technology and other spheres.

COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN POLICY MEETS 8 JUNE

LD082342Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session was held in Belgrade today of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia presided over by Nijaz Dizdarevic. After the constitution of the committee and a discussion concerning the organizations, method and program of work, Stana Tomasevic-Arnsen was elected deputy chairman of the Committee.

Having recalled previous experience, Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, indicated that "proceeding from what has been achieved, we must further develop and raise to a higher level our work." He stressed that in this term the committee's activity should be directed to the fuller realization of the constitutional functions of the Federal Council, the further socialization of foreign policy and international cooperation and a contribution to greater concentration of activity, coordination and organization in the sphere of international activity in which a large number of factors are at play.

In the views of Nijaz Dizdarevic, "one question which has principle importance for the successful work of this committee is cooperation with the bodies of the republican and provincial assemblies," which confirms the hitherto experience which we must further develop.

After having set out in detail the coming tasks and affairs of the committee, Dizdarevic discussed the program of parliamentary visits for this year and then the committee listened to the report by Miljan Komatina, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries in Havana.

Those who took part in the lively discussion on the report on Havana were Bogdan Osolnik, Bogdan Crnobrnja, Milos Nikolcin, Bozin Javanovic, Ilija Topaloski, Svetislav Popovic, Ivo Sarajcic, Feher Kalman, Cvijetin Job and Nijaz Dizdarevic.

Afterwards, the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Council of the SFRY Assembly adopted the report of the SFRY delegation on the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries held in Havana from 15 to 20 May this year and assessed that the Yugoslav delegation had made its full contribution to the successful results of this meeting. This was particularly so from the point of view of the preparations for the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade and as an integral part of the preparations for the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries.

In this sense, it was underlined at the committee, it is important that at the meeting in question standpoints were taken on the most important international questions and on problems with which the movement of nonalinement is faced in its development, and this on the basis of the decisions, conclusions and standpoints adopted at the fifth conference of nonalined countries in Colombo.

The committee gave its full support to the activity of the SFRY delegation in Havana intended to affirm further the movement of nonalinement as an independent and extra-bloc factor of peace, security and equal international cooperation, and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the movement of nonalinement and the most resolute opposition to all tendencies toward splitting the movement of nonalinement on ideological or any other lines.

The committee devoted special attention to the conflicts and clashes between nonalined countries and stressed the importance of consolidating the action unity, solidarity and mutual cooperation of the nonalined countries and the developing countries. In this context stress was laid on the importance of the efforts made by Yugoslavia so that the movement of nonalinement as a whole and to a greater extent should contribute to the peaceful settlement of conflicts between nonalined countries, primarily in the interest of preserving and further consolidating their independence and free development.

In conclusion the committee laid particular stress on the importance of cooperation between the nonalined countries in the preparations for the ministerial conference in Belgrade and the need for continued action by Yugoslavia in this sphere.

It was decided that the committee, at its forthcoming session, should examine the course of the preparations for the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade and the report of the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of the decisions of the fifth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries in Colombo.

COMINFORMIST GROUP MEMBER JOVOVIC PARDONED

LD072000Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--Bogdan Jovovic has been duly acquitted and pardoned, TANJUG has learned.

Jovovic emigrated in 1958 as member of the Cominformist group of Vladimir Dapcevic and Mileta Perovic and, until his recent request to be permitted to return to Yugoslavia, Jovovic carried out activity hostile to Yugoslavia as a Cominformist emigre in several Eastern European and Western countries.

His wish to return to the country, said Jovovic, was motivated by his awareness now of the absurdity of the entire 20-year hostile work of the organization to which he belonged as member and of the organizers of the so-called New Communist Party of Yugoslavia whose directives he carried out. He decided to appeal to the Yugoslav diplomatic-consular mission abroad to enable his return to Yugoslavia. Placing himself at the disposal of the Yugoslav authorities, Jovovic wished to distance himself entirely from any hostile activity of Cominformist and other emigrants. His demeanour during the legal proceedings showed he genuinely regretted his anti-Yugoslav activity in the past.

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